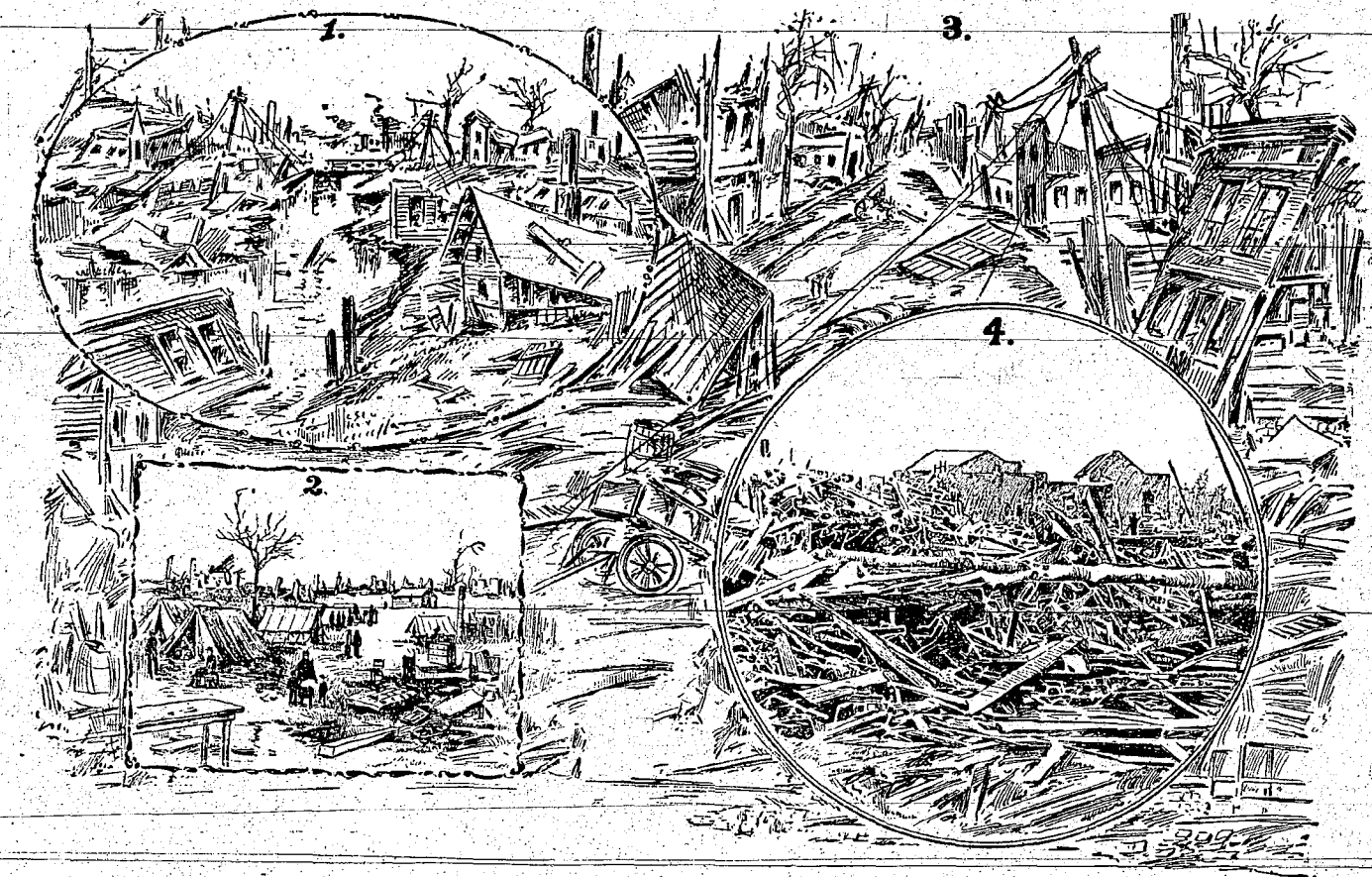


TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY WISCONSIN AND NEBRASKA CYCLONES



(1) The cyclone-wrecked town of New Richmond, Wis. On the right of the picture is the partly burned Catholic church, into which scores of bodies were carried. The bridge in the center of the picture is over Willow river, which is scarcely more destroyed. To the further left of the picture are the ruins of a school house. (2) Tents for New Richmond's homeless people provided by the Wisconsin authorities. (3) Section of devastated Main street in New Richmond, from photograph taken on morning after the terrible storm at Herman, Neb. (4) Scene in the wake of the cyclone.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Supposed Friendly Filipino Surprise

Gen. Wheaton occupied Perez das Marinas Tuesday morning after moderately heavy fighting. Gen. Wheaton bivouacked in a field Monday night, and early in the morning advanced on the rebel stronghold of Perez das Marinas, near which place Monday the insurgents in force were so gallantly resisted by a small reconnoitering party under Maj. Babbs. Gen. Wheaton's advance was contested by the rebels, but after moderately heavy fighting the Americans occupied Perez das Marinas. After occupying the town, Gen. Wheaton examined the sanitation, which he decided was so bad as to make it dangerous to garrison the place. The rebels mutilated American dead. The bodies of two soldiers of the Fourth infantry, who fell in the running fight back of Perez das Marinas, were left behind by their comrades. The bodies were afterward found with the right ears cut off, the eyes out and slashes across the face.

An all-day battle between Gen. Wheaton's force and the insurgent army was fought near the city of Imus Monday. One battalion of the Fourth infantry, while reconnoitering, was attacked in the rear by a band of supposed friendly natives. The Americans stood their ground pluckily and were out of ammunition when Wheaton led a strong force to their help.

The insurgents fought well, taking advantage of the woods, and were driven back with difficulty. Little progress was made until late in the afternoon, when the native force was dislodged from a dense timber. The Americans lost five in dead and twenty-five in wounded. It is known that the Filipino loss was very heavy.

On effecting the capture of Perez das Marinas Maj. Babbs' battalion composed of 300 men belonging to the Fourth infantry, was surrounded on all sides by the Filipinos, who were about 2,000 in number.

Nothing but the most determined bravery saved the Americans from being entirely wiped out. Maj. Babbs' battalion had been sent from Imus to take possession of Perez das Marinas. On arriving within two miles of the town the alcalde met them and formally surrendered the place. The houses along the road were filled with Filipinos of the friendly variety. These pretended to welcome the invaders. When within a short distance of Perez das Marinas Maj. Babbs discovered that the enemy had lines running parallel to the road and that his force was practically hedged in.

Gen. Wheaton was fired on in a road and had a narrow escape. Later the Third battalion was ordered to the front and joined on the Las Minas road. Finally the Americans secured a quantity of Filipino arms which had been abandoned in the woods. The scene of the fighting is over twenty miles from Manila.

CYCLONE SMASHER.

A Chicago Man Claims that He Can Head Them Off.

The invention of the "cyclone annihilator" is announced by E. D. Betts, a Chicago man. The device has been offered to the United States Government by the inventor. The annihilator is a small cannon with a weather vane and an air trigger. The weather vane is for the purpose of aiming the cannon, which rests upon a vertical pivot. When a cyclone approaches, the vane turns the cannon so it points directly at the funnel-shaped cloud. When the wind reaches a velocity of sixty-five miles an hour it will spring the trigger and fire the cannon. The projectile fired into the revolving cloud will throw it off its balance and it will scatter into a harmless zephyr.

Thousands Going to Europe.
More Americans will tour Europe this year than ever before in any summer. More than 30,000 first class passengers have already sailed from New York and it is estimated that about 100,000 Americans will visit Europe for pleasure during the summer. A conservative estimate of the amount expended in fares and traveling expenses is \$150,000,000, which will be carried away from this country.

Members of the American academy of medicine met in Chicago.

ANGLO-VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Difficulty that Nearly Caused a Rupture with England

Ex-President Harrison is in Paris representing Venezuela at an international tribunal of arbitration to settle the question which nearly caused a rupture between England and this country four years ago. Great Britain and Venezuela both claim the same territory along the border between Venezuela and British Guiana. Mr. Harrison is Venezuela's chief counsel.

Having made a thorough investigation of all the claims involved, he has come to the conclusion that England has rights only in a narrow strip of land in the eastern part of the disputed territory. He will contend for the Venezuelan Government that the proper boundary line should be near the 50th parallel of latitude. Great Britain has claimed it to be westward of the 50th parallel, including several exceedingly rich gold mines.

It will be recalled that the United States took no stand as to what was the true boundary between the two states mentioned, but insisted simply that Great Britain submit to Venezuela's demand for arbitration on the subject. Great Britain refused and President Cleveland issued the memorable message which resulted in an American commission of investigation to determine the true boundary. The commission did not have to finish its work because, after a long correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Secretary of State Richard Olney, Great Britain finally consented to arbitration, and by a special treaty agreed with Venezuela to accept the decision of a given tribunal on the disputed territory.

The land in dispute is over 60,000 square miles in extent, greater than the areas of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts combined. Venezuela lays claim to all the territory west of the Essequibo river.



OLD TIMERS

A New Yorker died from excessive tea drinking the other day at the age of 83.

Dr. George W. Chittenden, who died at Janesville, Wis., at the age of 79, was the oldest practicing physician in Wisconsin, and was widely known throughout the State.

Mrs. Mary P. Coats of Philadelphia celebrated her 102d birthday on Thursday. Her family was represented in every war from that of the revolution to the civil war, and it was a great source of grief to her that her sons were too old to enlist in the Spanish war.

The pallbearers at the funeral of Miss Mary Bateman, who died last week at the age of 70, were in compliance with her particular request, all young bachelors. Miss Bateman was a resident for a long time previous to her death of the town of Sparks, N. Y.

The death of Mrs. Julia A. Hedges, 98 years old, of gentle decay, at Indianapolis, developed that her husband, who is still living, is 106 years old. Mr. Hedges still hears and talks readily, and he is physically quite active, but his memory is treacherous. Their only support is a pension on account of a son killed in the civil war.

Mr. and Mrs. Hedges had lived together twenty years. Several of their children are still living.

Harrison Reed, whose death at Jacksonville, Fla., at the age of 86 years, is announced, was the first editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and was a member of the constitutional convention of Wisconsin. During the civil war he held an office in the Treasury Department, and at its close he moved to Jacksonville. In May, 1868, he was elected Governor of Florida, and served two terms, until January, 1873. In 1878 he was elected to the State Assembly for two years. Since then he had lived in retirement at his home in South Jacksonville.

Patronize those who advertise.

IN TENTS AND CELLARS.

Herman's Homeless Citizens Fed and Housed by Charity

Five hundred homeless citizens of Herman, Neb., are leading a very primitive existence in the devastated place. At night they crawl into tents provided by the good people of the State, or burrow into the cellars of their wretched homes like so many rats. The picture is a most distressing one. At meal times they crowd around the church, the only remaining structure, which is used as a morgue, hospital, relief depot and telegraph and repository for the correspondents. The property damage is \$200,000, with practically no insurance. A special police force of thirty men was necessary to discourage vandalism. The place was being demoralized even of the broken and dilapidated household goods. No one pretends to be able to pick out his property. It is all thrown into one great pile, which covers several acres. But it is practically valueless. The twister formed from a mass of fleecy clouds in Dane valley, half a mile from Herman. The vapors of the mass suddenly descended to turn black as ink, and with a roar like a thousand railroad engines traveling up a grade started down the valley, beating into splinters everything it touched. It seemed to churn the very earth.

The freaks of the great black ball were numerous. Anderson Hopkins was blown through the side of his barn, and the kitchen stove, in which a fire was burning, followed him. The debris was limited, and the farmer burned to death. Farmer Lano saw it coming and got his family into a storm cellar, but he was carried high in the air and hung up in the branches of a tree. Later a horse passed through the air like a cannon ball and dislodged the farmer. A party of traveling men took refuge in the cellar of the hotel at the village. The hotel was swept away and a struggling horse was suddenly deposited in the midst of the frightened commercial men. The animal began to rear and plunge, and the drummers, as a matter of self-preservation, threw the animal to the ground by main force and sat upon him until the cyclone had passed.

Maj. Burdick, being asked what the relief committee should send in, as indicated by the extent of the devastation, remarked: "We need anything and everything required by a well-regulated family, except kindling wood." Had it not been for the farmers of the surrounding country, who came into the village with supplies, the people would have starved. Visitors crowded the village by the thousands, and what little had been sent in they helped eat. The people have not only to be fed but clothed. Relief is being furnished by all Nebraska and Iowa.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

Plague Appears at Tehuantepec—Over 500 Laid in Vera Cruz.

Advices have been received of the appearance of yellow fever in its most virulent form in the city of Tehuantepec and other places on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico. There is a large American colony of coffee planters in that section, and fears are entertained that the disease has appeared among them. The epidemic now extends along the coast from Vera Cruz to the Guatemalan border, and hundreds of deaths have already occurred. In the city of Vera Cruz there are over 500 cases, and the epidemic is spreading there rapidly.

Yellow fever in its most malignant form has appeared among the American marines stationed about the city wharves in Havana, and the utmost alarm is felt among all Americans, soldiers and civilians alike. The only death reported thus far is that of Private Kehr, who died after being sick thirty-six hours.

Cyclone Not the Act of God.

In nine pulpits at Eau Claire, Wis., Sunday the cyclone at New Richmond was the subject of sermons. The general sentiment expressed was that it was a mysterious dispensation of Providence, but the Rev. Joseph Moran of the Episcopal Church said it was the devilish work of an unknown power and not the act of God.

John Smith, 38, attempted to kill himself by jumping from Brooklyn bridge. Policeman prevented and he was locked up.

BIG CROPS IN ALL LANDS.

This Condition Tends to Decrease the Exports of America

Good crops in all the world in the year 1898-99 will probably make our export figures for the fiscal year about to end a few million dollars less than those of the banner year 1898. For the eleven months of the fiscal year 1899 the total exports are \$1,230,629,772, while in no earlier year except 1898 did the total exports of the eleven months reach the billion dollar line. The reduction in exports is entirely in agricultural products, and, indeed, the total exports of farm products of agriculture are nearly \$500,000,000 less than those of last year.

In 1898 the crops in all parts of the world except the United States were unusually light, and as a consequence the prices realized for farm products exported were much higher than the average for many years. In 1899, with good crops abroad, the prices which our exporters of farm products are receiving are materially lower than those of last year, though in quantity the exports of agricultural products are in most cases as great as those of 1898.

A curious feature in the reduction of our exports relates to live cattle, in which the exports of the year are 25 per cent below those of the corresponding months of 1898, the total for eleven months being \$24,484,823, against \$32,332,893 last year.

CURRENT COMMENT

The election of a Western man for Speaker of the House of Representatives is regarded by New York as a serious blow to the East. By thoughtful politicians it is looked upon as the beginning of the end of Eastern control in national affairs. Numerically the East is stronger at the present time in Congress than it will ever be again in all probability. The next census, which will be taken a year from now, will increase the Western representation in the lower branch of Congress at the expense of the East and South and will give the Middle and Western States more power than was ever before centered in that part of the country. The foreshadowed election of Gen. Henderson is therefore looked upon as something of a calamity by those whose line of vision focuses about New York and Boston.

One argument which should appeal strongly to the conference at The Hague is the fact that almost every nation, with the exception of Great Britain and the United States, is overtaxed to meet the expenses of maintaining its army and navy. France runs behind to the amount of \$100,000,000. Austria has an annual deficit of \$80,000,000. Russia of \$50,000,000, and Italy of \$30,000,000. The smaller powers are many of them, in a state bordering on bankruptcy.

The School Board of Lynn, Mass., has stirred up a hornet's nest by ordering that hereafter no teacher, male or female, shall appear before a class in bicycle costume. The teachers will get up a memorial praying that during the hot months of the year short skirts and golf trousers may be permitted.

It is ten years since Johnstown, Pa., was swept by a flood from a broken dam. The town is now a fourth larger than it was then, although the disaster killed one-eighth of its inhabitants, destroying a third of its homes and nearly all of its workshops.

A cargo of shells, originally intended for the use of Spanish guns in the war with the United States, recently arrived at Glasgow, Scotland. The charges had been extracted from them, and needy Spain took advantage of the recent rise in the price of meat to get hold of a third of its homes and nearly all of its workshops.

Ten years ago the city of Johnstown, Pa., was entirely destroyed by a great flood. Six thousand lives were lost, 1,800 houses were swept away, and property valued at \$15,000,000 was destroyed.

MOB ATTACKS CAR BARN.

Cleveland Strikers Seek to Destroy Much Valuable Property.

Mob rule held sway on the south side in Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday night for more than an hour. A mob of 5,000 persons attacked the Holmden avenue car barn of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company and rushed through the yard, which contained sixty cars, destroying everything in sight until driven out by the police. The mob succeeded in wrecking ten cars before being compelled to retire. Heavy timbers were driven through windows and woodwork, stones and clubs were used until the cars were completely demolished.

The mob had a double purpose in view; its intention was to injure as much as possible property belonging to the Big Consolidated Company and to do bodily harm to the twenty-five non-union men living at the barn. In the first it was successful, but in the second it was not, owing to the arrival of the police. The first outbreak took place at Wilgus avenue and Quincy street. Obstructions had been placed on the truck and Motorman Webster left his car to remove them. One hundred men then began to stone him and the conductor of the car, while the passengers rushed out pell-mell. The motorman stood his ground. A rioter ran in front of him and threw a brick, whereupon Webster drew his revolver and fired, but missed his assailant. Other attacks were made on him, but after he had fired several shots the crowd retreated. One man received a bullet in his foot. The police then arrived.

Mayor Farley issued a proclamation at once calling for peace and order, and declaring that order would be restored even if he had to resort to desperate methods. The special committee of the City Council appointed to bring about a settlement, if possible, convened in the forenoon. Officials of the Big Consolidated and a committee from the strikers were present, and each side of the case was heard. The strikers presented a list of demands in writing. They are greatly modified as compared with the original ones; several concessions being made.

Four hundred employees of the Cleveland Foundry Company struck in the afternoon because the company refused to discharge a man who had ridden on a Big Consolidated car. The man was a foreman. When it became known that he had ridden on a car the molders went to the officers of the company and demanded his discharge. The officers refused to comply with the demand and all the men walked out of the works. This is the first strike in the nature of a sympathy demonstration that has taken place.

DETECT BOLD MAIL THEFT.
Wholesale Robbery of Sacks Discovered by Chicago Authorities.
What is regarded by Postoffice Inspectors James Stuart as one of the largest and boldest mail robberies in the history of the Chicago postoffice was detected Tuesday, and the arrests of Walter Porter and John Newman, drivers of mail wagons at the postoffice, followed. Porter made a full confession of the crime and implicated Newman. After a brief hearing before United States Commissioner Humphrey, the men were bound over to the Federal grand jury. Porter's bonds were fixed at \$10,000 and Newman's at \$5,000, and in lieu of bail both men were taken to jail.

A large amount of the letters, money orders and packages taken by the men was found in their lodging house. In the collection were letters, money orders and checks directed at all parts of the country and Europe. One check found in the pile was for \$20,000.

The fact that the robbers had been in the employ of the Chicago postoffice since June 1 and that all the thefts were committed after that time while the prisoners were driving their wagons makes the scheme one of the boldest in the recollection of the postoffice inspectors. The mail was all taken in packages while being carried in the wagons from the postoffice to the railroad stations and back, and it has been admitted that three sacks were taken in one day.

AMERICAN GIFT TO DREYFUS.

Hebrew Dime Subscription to Purchase Testimonials.

The Hebrews of America are planning a testimonial to celebrate the release of Dreyfus from Devil's Island, and the tender measure of gratitude to him, meted out by the French nation. Funds are being raised in Chicago, New York and all the large cities of the country. It is intended to present to Captain Dreyfus a gold-mounted and diamond-set and richly engraved sword. To Emile Zola, whose defense of the army officer led to his exile from his native country, will be given a solid gold pen, neatly engraved. To Col. Picquart, who always stood by the prisoner, will be presented a gold loving cup, with a richly engraved inscription.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY CYCLONE.

Another Twister Visits Northern Wisconsin.

Great havoc was wrought by the cyclone that swept through the villages of Couillardville, Pensaukee and Brookside, Wis. Buildings were unroofed, horses and cattle killed and trees torn out by the roots. Many thousands of dollars of damage was done to the crops. Consternation prevailed during the storm. The clouds swung northward at Green Bay and formed a waterspout.

STANDARD OIL QUILTS OHIO.

Great Trust Will Establish Offices in New York.

The Standard Oil Company will remove its headquarters from Cleveland, which will hereafter become a branch distributing point. When the Standard Oil Company had become a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of \$10,000,000, it was said that the headquarters would be removed to New York, but it was not thought that the company would withdraw from Ohio entirely.

SCHLEY TO ASK FOR INQUIRY.

Admiral's Conduct at Santiago Will Be Looked Into.

Naval officers believe that a court of inquiry should be appointed to ascertain definitely Rear Admiral Schley's conduct in the naval battle of Santiago. The statements of Lieutenant Commanders Hodgson and Heilner have reopened the controversy, and in the opinion of many naval officers brings the case "up to Schley." Secretary Long may order an inquiry, but the rear admiral's friends believe he will ask for one.

FROM THE BIG CITIES.

Chicago.

The city is soon to have a woman's hotel.

Marriage licenses to the number of 129 were issued in one day recently.

Physicians and citizens are about to organize a society for the prevention of consumption.

The Postoffice Department at Washington has allowed appropriations of \$24,300 and \$25,000 to be used in improvements of the city postal service.

G. A. R. men are waging a lively battle for the location of the thirty-fourth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city in 1900.

The Pullman company has received an order from the Government of the Kingdom of Bavaria for six compartment passenger cars for the railroads of that country.

President McKinley and his cabinet have been invited to be present at the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new Federal building, Chicago, Day, Oct. 9.

Skilled workmen in the building line are at a premium, and the scarcity of men is giving trouble to the representatives of the organizations that are affiliated with the Building Trades Council.

London.
Searching is forbidden cyclists, and the police enforce the order with strictness.

Aged workmen are said to dye their gray hair so as to be able to obtain employment.

A 17-year-old London vegetarian bicyclist has made 317 miles in a twenty-four road trial over hilly country, unpaired.

The latest addition to London clubs is a Poodle Club, which has been formed by a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the breed.

The public entrance doors of the great building of the Bank of England are finely balanced that a clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk can close them instantly.

Sandwich men are not permitted to parade on the sidewalks. They must keep close to the curb, however, and not nearer than thirty feet from the next man bearing a placard.

Complaint is made of slow delivery of letters. A letter posted at 4:30 on a Saturday afternoon did not reach its destination, half a mile away, until the second delivery on Monday.

Boston.
The new floating hospital will soon be ready.

Three pensioners of the war of 1812 live in Boston.

Forty free fountains furnish ice water to the thirsty.

Complaint is made of the increase of the municipal debt.

The new municipal gymnasium is practically completed.

Salesgirls in the department stores no longer wear aprons.

The United States Hotel is to follow the old Tremont House into oblivion.

Hand organ renters have formed a trust and increased the rental paid by the grinders.

Citizens are to be given a chance to patronize home peddlers. Their licenses are to be given to non-residents, while non-residents will bear tags with odd numbers.

New York.
Horse cars will soon be a thing of the past.

Cucumber punch is the newest summer drink.

Controller Coker says New York is the Mecca of beggars.

Ten bars are to be established in order to combat the "liquor evil."

It is suggested that Coney Island's name be changed to "Dewey Park."

Increasing numbers of baseball cranks cross the river to see the Brooklyn play ball.

Among the women of the fashionable set there is a mania for handsome bedsteads.

The Sun notes that the number of women who patronize bootblacks is increasing steadily.

Baltimore.
Golf is the fad of the moment.

A wave of suicide seems to be sweeping over the city.

A new reform City Council promises to make a record for economical administration of municipal affairs.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.....Geo. F. Owens
Clerk.....James W. Hartwick
Register.....John L. Lewis
Treasurer.....R. D. Conant
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Patterson
Judge of Probate.....J. C. Conant
C. C. Conant.....L. T. Wright
Surveyor.....Wm. Blanshan

SUPERVISORS.

Thos. Waksley
South Branch.....F. F. Richardson
Beaver Creek.....John Filling
Maple Forest.....J. H. Schuman
Grayling.....J. H. Schuman
Frederick.....James Smith
Blaine.....L. T. Wright
Center Plain.....George Medcalf

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Wilder, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Gulchard, Pastor. Regular Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bakker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Whitte, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weeber, Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 350, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

J. F. HURN, Secretary.
J. K. MEYER, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

A. L. FOND, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 1st and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. J. M. JOYCE, President.
REBECCA WRIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M. No. 124—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F. No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.
C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall.

H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
P. D. BUCKS, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M. No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening.

J. J. COLLIN, Com.
T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STARS, No. 6, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. A. G. GOULETTE, W. M.
Mrs. FRED NARRIN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F. No. 790—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODRUM, C. E.
B. WISNER, R. E.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, I. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. G. G. GOULETTE, Lady Com.
Mrs. F. W. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCACTION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, R. of C. meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.

H. A. FOND, K. of R. S.
L. T. WRIGHT, C. C.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M. will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on or before the full of the moon.

JULIUS K. MEYER, T. J. M.
F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Crawford County

Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,

PROPRIETORS,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

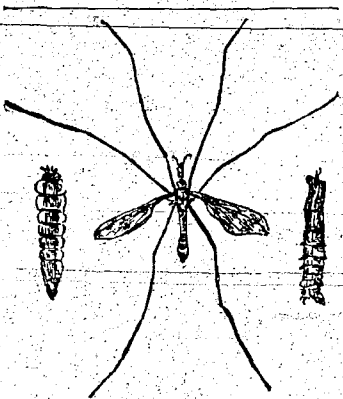
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.



FARM AND GARDEN

Crane Flies.
A correspondent sends specimens of worms that infest his strawberry, raspberry and dewberry fields. He says: "They work on the roots and cut them off, cut off leaf stems and fruit buds of strawberries, and work similarly on dewberries; cannot see that they are injuring raspberries. Land was all in crop rotation before planting berries. Berry patches are one and two years old. What are they, and will they do serious damage?"

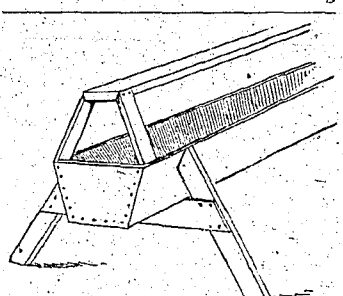
The worms sent are the young of what are known as crane flies, the long-legged, mosquito-like insects that are sometimes mistaken for Hessian fly, and are supposed by others to be the parent of cut worms. This is the first time that these insects have ever been reported as injurious to strawberries or dewberries, so far as known to me. In England they are called leather



jackets, and are sometimes destructive in fields. I have known them to destroy fields of young wheat in Indiana in early spring, where the land had been devoted to clover the previous year, and the ground broken very late in the season and sown to wheat. There is but little doubt that they will destroy red clover and wheat in early spring under the conditions previously indicated.

If your ground was thickly shaded last fall, and especially if there was a rank growth of clover during the late summer, these insects, in all probability, laid their eggs among the clover plants, and these hatching to maggots, shown at left in the figure, became half or two-thirds grown before the winter set in. I do not know that there is anything you can do to stop the depredations of these worms. If I am not badly mistaken you will soon see the ground full of holes; in many cases out of these will be sticking empty shells, shown at right in figure, and your fields will be quite thickly populated by these large, long-legged flies.—F. M. Webster, Ohio Experiment Station.

A Sheep Trough.
A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead has a trough which he considers peculiar to his own view of what a sheep trough ought to be. It is so constructed as to be convenient for both sheep and lambs. No sheep will jump into the trough, and lambs will not be in it as they will in larger ones. First take one six-inch board the desired length and bevel its edges a little for the bottom. Nail to this two more six-inch boards for the sides, so the lambs will flare a little. Use a four-inch board for a guard rail with supports at each end at the middle of a long



END VIEW OF SHEEP TROUGH

If the sow gets too fat when the pigs are quite young and they have not become used to exercising, then thumps will be most sure to follow. It can be avoided by driving the pigs about the pen after the dam has left the pen, and if the weather gets so warm so the pigs can go outside the pen, then make them follow the dam. The cause of the thumps is the fat that gathers around the blood-making machinery of the pig, and makes the blood flow slowly, and, of course, the pig gets sluggish, and if not attended to soon dies.

June Grass for Hay.
The reason why June grass or blue grass is not thought much of for hay is because it is never cut until its seed stalks appear, when the plant has lost most of the nutritive qualities that make it valuable for pasture. It may seem too much bother to cut and save a mass of leaves, but if cut before the seed stalk appears it may be cut often on rich land, and will make more hay in the form of cured grass than can be got from the land by pasturing it.

Non-Infectious Milk.
It is so easy to get all kinds of the public again as to the danger of the spread of tuberculosis through the drinking of milk is unnecessary. For some years the station officials at the New York Central station have been

Hou's general herd. When the animals reacted under the delicate tuberculin test they were not slaughtered, but were segregated and studied. They find that the milk from these cows has been tested and analyzed again and again, but thus far no germs have been found in it. So that, from a scientific point of view, these cows have produced clean and healthful milk. One criticism of this achievement points out that, although no germs have been found in the milk, it is not safe to say that the milk had never contained any. The germs may be found in unsuspected corners, and in one milking and not in another. The testing apparatus, too, is not yet perfected. The general effect of these investigations, however, is to make the public much more comfortable as to its dairy milk supply.

Take Thought for Wife and Mother.
In a recent farmers' institute one farmer said: "Much of your success depends upon the good health and cheerfulness of your wife, doesn't it? Then why don't you take steps to lighten her labor and preserve her health? Most of you have good wells with windmills, and you have taken the pains to run pipes to your barns because the expense was not great, and it saved you the trouble of either carrying water to the barn or leading your stock to water. But I wonder how many of you have run water pipes to the house, thus giving your hard-working wife the convenience of stepping to a sink and drawing the fresh water whenever it is needed, without the labor of carrying it."

"I will tell you, fellow-farmers, we should take better care of our wives. Why, in the community where I live, three farmers have buried their wives within the last six months! And it is my longest opinion that two of them were just worn out with hard work, and neither of them past 50. The fine homes they had helped to build up are saddened by the absence of those mothers."

Educating Farmers.
No State has been more active in the education of its farmers in improved dairy methods than the State of Wisconsin. As a result of the education of the people of that State in this direction, the net gain in the manufacture of butter in ten years has been six and a half million dollars, and the net gain in the value of cheese manufactured in that time has been a round million dollars, making a total net gain in ten years for butter and cheese alone of seven and one-half million dollars. And the increase in the value of the dairy cattle has been many millions more, to say nothing of the saving of feed and labor that was formerly thrown away on poor cows that did not pay for their keeping, but were kept at a loss. This shows that the education of the farming classes adds to the wealth of the State, and is a benefit to all the people.

A Good Butcher Record.
The cut herewith represents registered Shorthorn cow Sally, the property of the London-Shorthorn Stock Farm, London, Vt. She has a butter record of 3 pounds 1-3 ounce per day, and transmits her dairy qualities to her offspring, as is shown by her three-



GOOD BUTTER COW

year-old heifer's butter record of 17 pounds 11 ounces. During the butter test they were fed four quarts corn cob and oats ground and one pint of meal once per day. Sally represents an ideal dual purpose cow, great size being combined with good dairy qualities.

Growing Crops Cheaper.
A farmer cannot do much to enhance the market for his goods, for that is beyond his control, though by keeping posted about crops in various States, and the prices which various products bring, he can, if he has enough for a carload, often ship to distant cities and get better prices than he can at home. This is particularly true of such crops as potatoes and the fruits whose price locally depends mainly on the local production. But there is one thing besides finding the best markets that every farmer should do, that is to grow his crops as cheaply as possible. This does not mean that the farmer is in any way to neglect his crops. That is the reverse of true economy. He should increase his crop by high manuring and thorough cultivation up to the point where the increased product pays the extra expense. This varies with different crops. It does not generally pay to manure the small grains as highly as you can corn, potatoes and other hoed crops. Manure and labor must go together. The crops that need most manure will well pay for the labor to make it effective and to keep it from producing weeds instead of valuable crops.

Recommendations for Matings.
Beginners will find in the following suggestions a help in selecting breeding poultry stock: "The male bird should be a model and exhibit the distinctive character of the breed to which he belongs. He should be good-sized, healthy and full of activity, with no constitutional defects. He should have a clear-cut profile, with smooth, glossy plumage and a keen eye. He should have a broad chest and carry himself with a proud, yet graceful air. The females should be chosen to combine good size, pure and even color, strong constitution and symmetry in form. When selecting hens for breeding we should look first for good layers and the most perfect in general appearance, and by this combination we are sure to obtain a superior offspring."

Washing Milk Pans.
It is always important to wash milk pails as soon as possible after their contents are emptied. If left to stand two or three hours, some of the milk dries on the wooden pail, and then the more hot water is put on it the closer it sticks. Always wash milk pails first with cold water to remove the particles of milk, and then scrub with hot water to destroy any germs that may remain.

Flue Music on a Fine Instrument.



The Examinee of Iowa.
The assured election of Congressman David B. Henderson as Speaker of the next House calls attention to the knowledge that the Republican party of Iowa has brought to the front a great number of strong and capable men. She has in Congress to-day at least four men who are national figures. Either Hepburn or Dolliver might have aspired to the Speakership with Henderson, and of Iowa's eleven Republican Congressmen not one is a stick or a hole-filler. In Senator Allen she has a man who some day may grace the Presidential chair, and in Senator Gear she has another who ranks high in the upper house of Congress, while taken as a whole her delegation is one of the strongest that ever came from any State.

We doubt, however, if Iowa is possessed of more latent and undeveloped talent than any other of the Northern and Western States. In every State are many men with attainments enough and capacity enough to become marked figures before the nation. But in Iowa the Republican party has been wise enough to draw upon its best talent, to encourage the development of statesmanship, and to reward ability wherever found. Every one of the eleven Congressmen from Iowa is serving his second, third, fourth, fifth or even tenth term in Congress. By keeping its strong men to the front the Republican party of that State has been able to preserve a satisfied condition within the ranks of the party at home, to the end that the State is always safe for the Republican ticket. In brief, the Republican party of Iowa has been wisely managed, and in this respect it offers a fine example to the States around it.—Kansas City Journal.

Bryan's Chief Trouble.
A Kentuckian who is visiting the city tells this story of the impression made by the boy orator in Louisville:

"Louisville, as you know, is one of the greatest tanning centers in the world," he said. "The day after William Jennings Bryan was in Louisville I was riding in a street car, when a passenger boarded the car, and sat down next to me. He had the mild, rosy look and dress of a cross between a German-American manufacturer and a tannery laborer. The smell of the tannery was all over him and about him. He spied an old friend sitting just opposite him in the car."

"Did you hear Bryan?" asked the friend.

"I did," said the tanner.

"What do you think of him?" said the friend.

"Well," said the tanner, "there is only one trouble with Bryan; he ain't got no sense. He's good for shunt one thing: He would make a good drummer. He's certainly a fine traveler; makes five or ten towns a day without losing a day, and is always full of wind. I give him \$100 a month to go on to road to sell leather. If necessary I give him \$1,250 for the first year, but I wouldn't make a contract with him for more than a year. He is worth nearer \$1,200 a year, as a leather drummer, and good for nothing else. He knows a good deal, but what he knows is all wrong."—New York Tribune.

A Question of Comparisons.
Nobody needs to be told that prosperity is here. Every one knows that, from having attained individual participation in it. It is so universal that it is getting to be accepted quite as the natural order of things, and interest begins to center in a comparison between our present prosperity and that of other years when a protective tariff policy has been in effect. The indications are that the period of prosperity inaugurated by the Dingley law is to be a record breaker. In many cases it has been stated that the prosperity now being enjoyed surpasses that of any other period.

A recent instance of this sort is reported from Connellsville, Pa., where the 12,000 men employed by the H. C. Frick Coke Company have just been most agreeably surprised by having been informed that a general advance of wages, ranging from 6 to 12 1/2 per cent., would take effect from May 1. The new scale, it is stated, will be the highest ever paid in the Connellsville region.

This is the kind of news which we may begin to expect now. The question is not, "Are we prosperous?" but, "How much more prosperous are we than during any previous period?"

Importance of the Ohio Campaign.
Nobody doubts that Ohio will be the scene this year of the first great political battle in the Presidential campaign of 1900. It is conceded that the McKinley administration will be placed on trial here, and the result in Ohio will be regarded as an indication of how the greater battle next year will go.

The friends of President McKinley realized this when they asked that a firm friend and loyal supporter of the President be chosen as the Republican candidate for Governor, and that thought was uppermost in the minds of the delegates at Columbus when they made up the splendid ticket which has been presented to the people for their endorsement. That is why the campaign in Ohio promises to be one of the most memorable in the history of the State.—Cleveland Leader.

Squirming Democrats.
The Pennsylvania Democrats made a desperate effort to avoid endorsing the Chicago platform, specially without

giving offense to the Bryanites. With admirable ingenuity they expressed renewed fidelity to the principles "declared in the platform of our several national conventions." That might have answered the purpose of a "hedge" very nicely, but the continuation of the same sentence expressed pride in "our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan." There is the real endorsement of the Chicago platform. If Bryan means anything he means the Chicago platform. Pride in him is pride in 16 to 1. The Pennsylvania Democrats haven't done it in so many words, but they have endorsed the Chicago platform specifically.—St. Louis City Journal.

Other and Better Ways.
The free-trade element is clamoring for the repeal of the protective tariff as a method of stamping out trusts. There is no doubt that the introduction of free trade as our national policy would stamp out many trusts; but it would stamp them out by stamping out the industries of the country. If there are no industries, there can be no industrial trusts. That's sure. And free trade has proved itself a hustler in getting rid of industries. But however anxious the people of the country may be to get rid of trusts, they are not likely to be willing to get rid of them at that cost. If a man has a bull on his leg he can get rid of it, beyond a doubt, by cutting off his leg. But there are other ways. The cutting off of the leg would be the method approved by the free traders, if they would be consistent. Kill the trusts, they say, by killing the industries. Protectionists prefer to keep the industries, and to deal with the trusts in some other way.

The question is a complicated one, and will need for its satisfactory solution the broadest statesmanship and the maximum of ability. That it will be rightly solved in time there can be no doubt. The American people have a pretty good record for solving difficult problems. Just what that solution will be the future alone can show. It is safe to prophesy, however, that the solution will not involve the wholesale industrial ruin which would be the inevitable result of an abandonment of the protective policy.

No Backward Step.
There has been a good deal of talk about President McKinley's "backward step" in the matter of civil service reform. The National Civil Service Reform League jumped before it looked and quite a number of Republican newspapers joined in the process of interpreting the President's exemptions as meaning the complete turning over of the appointments affected to the "spoils" politicians. President McKinley's mere statement that "the changes were made for the increased efficiency of the government service was not accepted and long strings of details were printed illustrating the alleged evil effects of the new order."

Secretary Gage, who is admittedly a consistent advocate of civil service reform, has deemed the misrepresentation of sufficient importance to warrant attention, and he has voluntarily bestowed a little upon them. The result is an authorized statement from Mr. Gage that will be accepted by the friends of civil service reform as worthy of more credence than the irresponsible criticisms, so hastily voiced by lightweight critics. Mr. Gage's statement amounts to a categorical denial of every one of the accusations so brusquely put forward by the civil service league and the papers which took it so for gospel.—St. Louis City Journal.

Political Orphans.
The Popocrats who are demanding that silver be "relegated to the rear" forget that such action would leave the "free silver Republicans" entirely orphaned. Of course, a majority of them are Populists or Democrats, but they wish to keep up their separate organization in order that they may demand a share of the offices. If there is no chance for this kind of plunder they may seek in their tents or vote the Republican ticket out of pure pique. Of course, this has no reference to the large number of Republicans who were led temporarily astray by the sophistry of "Coin," but regained their senses as soon as the better times began to dawn. These people are all back in the Republican party at present, leaving nobody in the "silver Republican" organization but the officers and professional politicians.—Deadwood, S. D., Pioneer Times.

Echo Answers: "Who?"
Now that Peffer is with us who will look after the octopus? Some one will have to exercise the octopus, or he will die of leprosy. Also, who will prod the Rothschilds, and make the money barons writhe with anguish? Who will blow the hot breath of shrocco into Wall street? Who will dynamite corporate wealth? Who will succor the great plain people? And the owl in the thick woods of oblivion answers: "Who, who, who?"—Emporia, Kan., Gazette.

Excusable Delay.
Manager—Does it take you an hour to go round the corner, sir?
Office Boy—Please, sir, a man dropped half a dollar in the gutter.
Manager—And it took you all this time to get it out?
Office Boy—Please, sir, I had to wait till the man had gone away.

Light on Natural History.
Tommy Tucker was showing his aunt from the country through Lincoln Park. "This," he said, "is the prairie dog village. You see them standing up before their holes with their forepaws folded? They're praying. They're always do that. That is why we call 'em prairie dogs.'"—Chicago Tribune.

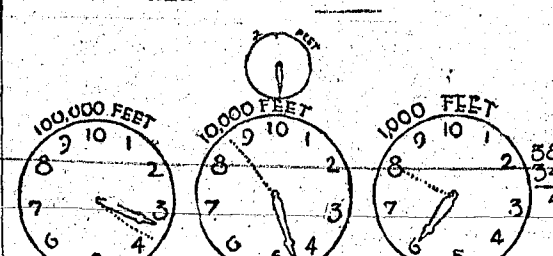
Proved.
Mrs. Boozely—My husband is really generous to a fault.

Mrs. Gaddison—Yes, I know it. James was telling me last night that your husband borrowed \$2 from him the other day and then wanted to spend half of it buying drinks for the party.

Character.
"Do you think character is shown in the features?"
"Yes, to some extent at least. Blackened eyes and skinned noses are seldom seen on any but hard characters."

Look! There's a colored messenger boy running.
"Sure enough. They ought to advertise him as 'warranted fast black.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

KEEP TAB ON THE GAS INSPECTOR.

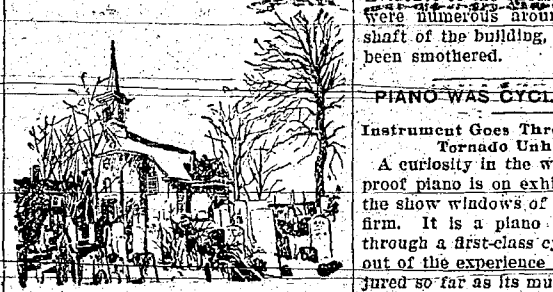


THIS is the way to compute the amount of gas used in your house during the month, says the San Francisco Examiner. The meter tells the tale and the method is simple. On each meter are four dials. The dial on the left hand shows the hundreds of feet consumed; the one in the center the thousands; the third, the tens of thousands. The dial above the three does not concern you. It is merely for testing the meter. Every time the hand in the first dial moves one number 100 feet have been consumed. When the hand reaches 10, 1,000 feet have been consumed; then the hand in the center dial moves one number. When the hand in the center dial gets around to 10 the hand in the third move one number. The gas company never gives a meter to its consumer on which the hands of the dials point to nothing consumed. The hands are always well along in the numbers. This is done to confute, but the computation of the gas consumed is none the less simple.

In the accompanying illustration the hand on the third dial points between 3 and 4. This means that over 30,000 feet of gas passed through the meter. On the center dial the hand points between 4 and 5, indicating that more than 4,000 feet of gas has been registered by that dial. On the first dial the hand is on the figure 6, showing that the dial registers just 600 feet. This would make altogether the number of feet registered by the meter 34,600. Now that is the condition of your meter when it is placed in your house, say on April 1. Following the dotted lines which represent the hands of the dial you will find on the third dial the hand still between the figures 3 and 4, the hand at the center dial between the figures 8 and 9, the hand of the first dial on the figure 8. This gives you 38,800 feet consumed. You started with your meter with 34,600 feet consumed. The difference, 4,200, gives you the number of feet that has passed through your meter from April 1 to April 27.

CHURCH 200 YEARS OLD.

Antiquated Monument of Protestant Episcopal Faith in America.
Right in the midst of the busiest part of Wilmington, Del., stands the grim, time-stained old gray church, the oldest living monument of Protestant Episcopal faith in America to-day. It is the Holy Trinity Church, colloquially called Old Swedes, built 200 years ago by the band of Swedish immigrants who settled on the Delaware. The erection of the building was commenced 1639, and the edifice was formally dedicated on Trinity Sunday, 1699. The size of the church inside of the walls was 60 feet in length, 30 feet in



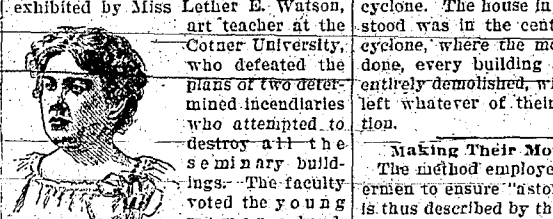
OLD SWEDS' CHURCH

breadth, the walls being of hard gray stone. There were four doors, two windows on the north and two on the south. The roof was arched with logs and plastered and covered with cedar shingles. The pews in the church were made of fir. The aisle was seven feet in depth from the chancel to the door. The city has gradually grown around the old church, until to-day the Quick and the Dead are in the same spot. Amidst the hurly burly of life stands this venerable old church with solemn aspects silently bearing testimony to the existence and piety of a generation that has passed away forever.

Much time and labor have been spent on the old church in an effort to restore it to its former conditions. The wooden floor has been taken up and the original brick floor, where trod the zealous settlers 200 years ago, restored to its original appearance. The pulpit has been put back to its old place on the side.

GIRL FOUGHT WITH FIREBUGS.

Nebraska Teacher Who Saved a University Building.
All Nebraska has united in paying tribute to the fine quality of courage exhibited by Miss Letha E. Watson, art teacher at the



Cotner University, who defeated the plans of two determined incendiaries who attempted to destroy at the semi-annual building. The faculty voted the young woman a handsome medal, appropriately inscribed, recounting her courageous action; the citizens of the village, in mass meeting, passed resolutions complimenting Miss Watson, and Governor Poynter has written her a letter in acknowledgment of the services rendered the State, and thanking her in the name of the people.

Miss Watson was in her classroom, on the fifth floor of the university building, late in the afternoon, when she heard voices in the hall and dis-

NEW OUTDOOR MODES.



GERMAN SOLDIER'S FEAT.

He Is Made to Swim in His Clothes
and with All His Trappings.
Next to the British army there is probably no force in Europe so well trained as the soldiers of Germany, and without deprecating in the least the systems in vogue in our own military centers, it may be said that in certain respects the training of the German soldier is of a more practical and useful kind.

In the matter of swimming, for instance, the Germans are pre-eminently



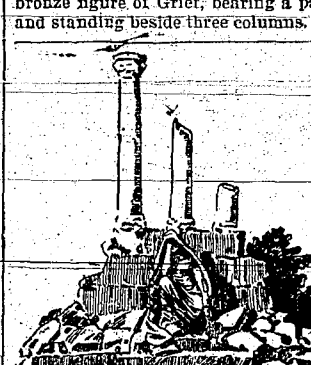
SOLDIER JUMP OVERBOARD IN UNIFORM

practical. It is self-evident that a thorough facility in swimming under the most difficult conditions would be of the greatest advantage to a soldier in war time. This advantage the German "Tommy" is enabled to gain by a course of exercises designed for that purpose. When he is proficient in the art of natation in ordinary circumstances, he is made to learn to swim in his clothes, afterward with all his trappings on, and finally while carrying his rifle.

WINDSOR HOTEL FIRE.

Monument to Be Placed Over Graves of the Unidentified Dead.

In memory of the unidentified dead who perished in the Windsor Hotel fire in New York a monument will be erected in Kensico cemetery, where they are buried. The monument will be of granite, twenty-one feet high and twenty feet wide. It will consist of a life-size bronze figure of Grief, bearing a palm, and standing beside three columns. One



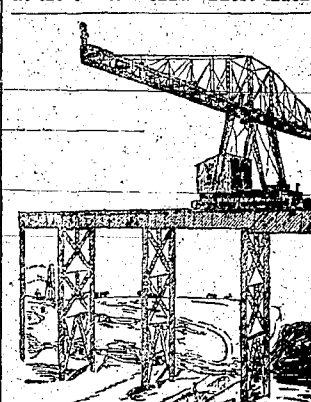
WINDSOR HOTEL FIRE MONUMENT

of the columns will be perfect, to represent those who escaped from the fire. The second will be partly broken, to represent the identified dead, while the third will be broken off at the base, to represent the unidentified dead. The memorial will cost \$7,500. The names of those who perished in the fire, but whose bodies were not recovered, will be cut in the stone.

MONSTER CRANE.

Electric Cantilever Device Used for the Building of Sea-Going Vessels.

The cut shows one of the monster pieces of machinery used for the building of sea-going vessels at the Newport News ship-building yards. This crane has a span of seventy feet, is worked by electricity and can lift at the central point thirty-five tons, and six tons at the extreme ends. These machines



MONSTER CRANE

lift great castings, plates, shafts and other unwieldy pieces which form parts of battleships, and carry them to the place where they are wanted. They do the work more rapidly and more accurately than it was done by the old derrick process, and it takes only a few men to operate them. When the first electric crane was suggested its failure was predicted by many mechanics, who have since then learned that the cranes are valuable labor-saving machines.

Talisman of the Hohenzollerns.

On his birthday and all great occasions the German Emperor wears a ring set with a small black stone which does not belong among precious stones, yet it is a jewel of great value, for it is considered the talisman of the Hohenzollern family. Tradition has it that this stone was placed on the bed of the wife of the great elector, John Cicero, by a frog. It is certain that this stone set in the ring was given to Frederick the Great by his father, Frederick I, who believed in the legend, according to certain documents in the royal archives at Berlin. Old Emperor William I, also believed in this talisman, and it is not surprising that William II, who respects the past and its traditions so deeply, should also treasure this stone as a sacred talisman, although its precise significance is no longer known. All that is remembered is that in some way it is the chief talisman of the Hohenzollerns.

A Suitable Position.

Here's a good one for a woman. One of her friends of her name, 'Sally,' cannot keep a secret. Make her tell in a book. Love is blind, especially the kind that attacks the egoist.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1899

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The democratic papers ignore the steady advance in wages of workingmen. Labor's reward is expanding, and the country has already expanded.

Russia has, within the last few months, gathered an army of 40,000 men in Manchuria. The world has come to doubt the Czar's peace professions.

The brewer's in conference at Detroit demanded the removal of the war tax on beer in the interest of the consumers. What self-sacrificing fellows they are, really!

As the Republican National Convention will meet first next year and adopt a plank against trusts, the democratic managers must look around for some other paramount issue.

Governor Pingree has vetoed the beet sugar bounty bill, so that the beet of Michigan will have to stand on the sugar they contain themselves instead of depending upon sugar to be furnished by the state.

In five months fifty new cotton mills have been built or projected in the South and thirty-nine mills in that section are to be enlarged. Manufacturing on a large scale is no longer a novelty in the Southern states.

Attorney General Griggs' remark that the Philippines question is not one of party politics, but simply of national duty, will be generally approved. The party that takes a different view will realize its mistake at the polls.

Put it down in black and white, that with 5 tows cyclone stricken, Wisconsin declined outside aid, and that within 24 hours after the calamity the immediate necessities of the sufferers had been met. The record is a good one.

The trans-Mississippi Congress, in session last week, at Wichita, Kansas, passed a very strong expansion resolution. They could do nothing else, for it had not been for the expansion policy, the area west of the Mississippi would not now be a part of the American Union.

All kinds of bunting are steadily advancing in price, in anticipation of Dewey's home coming. The visible supply is only about 25,000 yards, and as every man, woman and child will want at least ten yards, the deficiency will be something enormous.

On July 1st, the wages of 25,000 iron and steel workers in the United States will receive an advance which places their wages at the high-water mark of 1892—the year of all others in our history wherein the rewards of labor stood at the highest average, the result of the prosperity due to the workings of the McKinley law. The panic of 1893 sent wages tumbling, and it has taken six years to retrieve the loss due to the election of a democratic President and Congress, pledged to the free trade folly.

At Oxford, potatoes are selling for 20 cents a bushel. They are a drug at that price, and at least 100,000 bushels are unmarketed. Contrast this with the experience of farmers with sugar beets. There was no loss, no anxiety about a market, no peddling, and not a beet remained unsold. They were sold before grown, the price determined by their quality and was highly remunerative. Yet the governor has decided that it is not worth while to do anything to encourage the establishment of this industry in Michigan or for the state to redeem its pledge to those whom it induced to invest their money in it. — Bay City Tribune.

The July number of the Century is a story-teller's number, and is novel in its make-up, not only because it has a large amount of original fiction by ten living story-writers, but because it contains also articles on seven of the world's most famous makers of fiction, two only of whom are living. In only one or two cases do these articles consist of criticism. In most cases they are new material. Frank M. Chapman, the ornithologist, writes of Bird Rock, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Prof. Wheeler's "Alexander the Great," shows the conqueror in armor and in love, and Mr. Ford's "Many-Sided Franklin" is seen this month in his intimate and interesting relations with the fair sex. Most of these articles are fully illustrated, and there is an abundance of verse.

Mr. Havemeyer's testimony before the industrial commission repays careful study. For instance, he declares that trusts enable the manufacturer to make an assured profit, while they keep prices down to the consumer in order to prevent competition. We do not see why the free silverites do not at once adopt the advocacy trusts. What Mr. Havemeyer says of trusts is exactly what Bryan and the free silverites declare will be accomplished by the magic of free coinage. They declare it will raise prices and so bless our manufacturers; it will lower prices and so enable our manufacturers to undersell the manufacturers of Great Britain in the South American market. As trusts appear to be a hocus-magus which will do all that free silver ever claimed to be able to do, why does not Mr. Bryan start out preaching a new crusade in favor of a universal trust for everything?—Blade.

In some respects the most interesting article in the July St. Nicholas is one that comes near the latter end of the magazine. This is the report of the Committee of Award in the competition for prizes in the department of Books and Reading. The contest has been so suggestive that the members of the committee, that they regret that a whole number of St. Nicholas cannot be given up to the printing of several hundred of the five thousand lists received, the letters that accompanied them, and the comments the committee would like to make. The first of the six prizes, \$15.00 in gold, is awarded to Miss Mary Mead Hedge, of Passaic, N. J. "With the Rough Riders," by Henry La Motte, is the surgeon's account of the doings of a famous regiment. It stops with the rider's debarkation in Cuba, but is to be continued.

Cuba must be Americanized.

Nearly every one who was in Cuba during the war, or has had opportunity for observation since the American occupation, has spoken in praise of Generals like Gomez and Garcia. But nearly all of the returning soldiers and many of the public men, who went to Cuba, have found nothing to praise in the rank and file of the so-called Cuban army. Colonel John Gary Evans, formerly Governor of South Carolina, and for some months a member of Gen. Ludlow's staff in Havana, declared recently:

"If you could have seen the army that marched into Havana behind Gomez, you would have acknowledged the impossibility of decent self-government on that island. Of all the heterogeneous assemblages ever gathered this was the worst. Coxey's army was a company of aristocratic gentlemen by comparison. All this talk about the patriotism of the Cuban army is a myth. They were largely actuated by a desire for plunder and for office. They now want to rule the island, because they see their chances for looting the treasury will not be good so long as it remains under American control. To turn the island over to the Cubans would be a worse crime against civilization than to have the Spanish allowed to rule it."

Similar views are expressed by every army officer who has seen service in Cuba. Those who have been enthusiastic in the belief that the Cubans were capable of self-government, have declared that army officers would naturally take an unfavorable view of undisciplined troops, even though the men were courageous and effective soldiers. But ex-Governor Evans can not be charged with harboring the prejudices of the regular army. He speaks for civilians as well as soldiers. He testifies on the subject as every other American who has seen the Cubans close at hand has testified, and makes it plain that if any stable government is established and maintained in Cuba, it must be established against the opposition of the adventurers of the old Cuban army and must be maintained by annexation to the United States.

The process of Americanizing Cuba has been going on by the consent and with the assistance of the better element in Cuba. This better element is as much opposed to the control of the noisy, insurgent riffraff as to the control of the Spaniards. In the rehabilitation of Cuba the Cubans who are not talking but acting to forward the plans of the United States are working with the interests of their country at heart.—Inter-Ocean.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I am under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy; and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by L. Fournier.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 23d, '99.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

Secretary Alger met the usual batch of rumors concerning himself and the war department upon his return to Washington. The rumor of his early resignation has become such a regular thing that he would really be disappointed if it failed to meet him after any little absence from his desk. The rumor that Gen. Miles was to be sent to the Philippines to command the army was an entirely new one, and entitled to a medal for utter absurdity and senselessness. Secretary Alger and the entire administration are entirely satisfied with Gen. Otis' conduct of affairs in the Philippines and have no idea of placing such an indignity upon him as the sending of the commanding General of the army to the Philippines would be. There were a lot of senseless rumors about what had been decided about the army in the Philippines, which are not worthy of specific mention, for the simple reason that persons of average intelligence should have known that with the President and the Secretary of war both away from Washington there was no one left with authority to decide upon anything important, connected with the army, but of course every one knows that the yellow journals, which originated these rumors, are not printed for persons of average intelligence.

More or less amusement was caused in Washington by the solemn announcement of one of the big Chicago dailies, which was duly telegraphed all over the country, that it had succeeded in getting trustworthy information that Representative Payne would continue at the head of the House Ways and Means Committee, Representative Cannon at the head of the Committee on Appropriations, and Representative Hitt at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In Washington this great bit of news was fully known from the day that a republican majority of the House was elected. Those three men would have retained their chairmanships no matter who had been chosen Speaker of the House, simply because of their extensive experience made them the right men for the places. There has been discussions about other chairmanships, but none about these, except by those who were seeking to create bickering in the republican ranks by saying that it existed.

Mr. Charles H. Muilen, a well known Pennsylvania Republican, who is visiting Washington, said of politics in the Keystone state: "The larger part of the delegates to the Republican State Convention which meets in August, have been elected. The Philadelphia men have not been chosen yet, but they will not be a large part of the convention, no matter what their affiliations may be. It is safe to say from the delegates already selected, that the entire convention of 203 members will not contain more than 40 anti-Qay men, or insurgents as the regulars call them. The sentiment of the party is really with Senator Quay, no matter how much noise the antis may make."

Col. Dick who has been chosen to be chairman of the Ohio State Committee, has a host of friends in Washington, who value him as a friend as well as admire him as a political manager. He smiles when anybody asks him about the extent of the alleged republican revolt in Ohio, which the Democrats are so fond of talking about, and says, wait until the votes are counted. He declined to discuss the alleged republican kicking because he was made chairman of the Republican State Committee, but said of the head of the ticket: "The nomination of Judge Nash was the best that could have been made. He is a popular and strong man all over the state, and his name on the ticket will be worth many votes to the party." Col. Dick seems to take very little interest in who the Democrats nominate for Governor, because he doesn't think that it will make the slightest difference in the result.

Postmaster General Smith has made public a letter from F. W. Valle, Director of Posts at Manila, concerning the absurd story that volunteers letters to the United States were being opened and censored before forwarded. Following is an extract therefrom: "It is not necessary to assure you that I am not risking personal liberty by allowing any letters to be tampered with, and it will be useless to assure the originator of the absurd story of censorship of the mails that he is mistaken because he knows that the story was manufactured for political reasons."

Gen. Leonard Wood, who has such a brilliant record as commander of the Rough Riders, and as military governor of Santiago is in demand. The big syndicate of capitalists, which includes ex-Senators Gorman, of Maryland, and Smith, of N. J., Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by L. Fournier.

THE

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THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL
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equal to that of the best maga-
zines. It is interesting to the
children as well as the parents.

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it
brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its
readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in
full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses
literature and politics from the Western standpoint. **THE INTER OCEAN** is
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THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN
ARE THE BEST EVER SEEN IN THE WEST.

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Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year
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Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE

Patented July 21, 1896. (TRADE MARK.) Patented July 6, 1897.

50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/4 as many posts as the old style netting and makes a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

trio light companies, which it intends to run under one management, has offered Gen. Wood a very large salary to resign from the army and become its president, and he has the offer under consideration.

Would not Suffer so again for Fifty Times its Price.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store, and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price. — G. H. Wilson, Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by L. Fournier.

In explanation of Washington dispatches that the Michigan fish commissions work will be turned over to the U. S. fish commission, President Dickinson of the state fish commission says that the state has cut off the appropriation for propagating commercial fish, and negotiations are under way to turn the white fish hatchery at Detroit over to the U. S. commission.

Last fall I sprained my left hip, while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse, and the doctor then said, I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse, and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store, and the druggist recommended to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it, and one half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends. — E. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by L. Fournier.

A woman down in the Southern part of the state advertised for a husband, early last spring, says an exchange. She got him; he enlisted and went away to Cuba, was killed and she drew \$3,000 insurance. Besides this she caught on to a pension of \$12 a month, and still people can be found in this enlightened age who say that advertising does not pay. This is what an expert would term cumulative results of advertising.

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain-Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third of the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frost-bites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Fournier.

HALF RATES TO

THE

Epworth

League,

HELED AT

INDIANAPOLIS,

JULY 20th to 23d,

VIA

C. H. & D. Railway.

For information, address
C. H. & D. Agents, or
G. E. HILMAN, D. P. A.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Probate Order for Hearing Final Account.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, s. s.
County of Crawford.

PROBATE COURT FOR SAID COUNTY.
AT A Session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, on Monday the fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

Present JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

"STEVENS FAVORITE" RIFLE.

It "Takes Down."

22-inch barrel, weight 44 pounds. Carefully bored and tested. For 22, 25 and 32 rim-fire cartridges.

No. 17. Plain Open Sights, \$6.00

No. 18. Target Sights, \$8.50

Ask your dealer for the "FAVORITE." If he doesn't keep it we will send, prepaid, on receipt of price.

Send stamp for complete catalogue showing our full line, with valuable information regarding rifles and ammunition in general.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
P. O. Box 660.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

BUY YOUR

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE

AND

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

OF US.

WE WILL TREAT

YOU RIGHT,

AND SAVE YOU

MONEY.

Selling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, - Michigan

WALL PAPER

WALL PAPER.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON

is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest

patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents

per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will

get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON.

1/4 OFF. 1/4 OFF.

DON'T MISS OUR GREAT 1-4 OFF SALE

In Men's Clothing and Shoes,

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

We will mention only a few Bargains:

\$6.50 Men's Black Worsted Suit	- at \$5.87.
\$10.50 Men's Plaid Fancy Suit	- at \$7.87.
\$14.00 Men's Black Wool Suit	- at \$10.50
\$2.00 Men's Fine Shoes;	- at \$1.50.
\$3.25 Men's Fine Shoes,	- at \$2.48.

and THOUSANDS of other

Bargains in DRY GOODS.

R. MEYERS, The Corner Store,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW,

(Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made,

A CHAMPION BINDER

Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of the Avalanche Of-

rice.

O. PALMER,

Grayling, Mich

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1899.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Everybody should notice the changes in R. R. time table.

Picture Framing promptly and neatly done, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Subscribe, read and pay for the AVALANCHE.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Mrs. George Wills went to Bay City, Tuesday.

Geo. S. Dyer is improving his property by a new picket fence.

WANTED—A girl for general house work. Inquire of H. Joseph.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Lieut. R. Hartwick returned last Sunday morning.

Advertised Letters—P. W. Smith, James Carr.

Henry Stephan was in town, last Monday.

Boydell's Paints, at less than cost, at Fournier's Drug Store.

The big mill is shut down for repair.

J. M. Francis was in town last Saturday.

Mrs. H. Funck and daughter of South Branch, were in town, last week.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Harvest the weeds and grass in and about your premises. Now is the time before they go to seed.

Mrs. Haus Mickelson is enjoying a visit from her brother, Ely Franklin, of Bay City.

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

Miss Edith McIntyre went to Bay City, last week, to attend the high school commencement exercises.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Paris Green. Sure Killer Bug Finish at 2c per pound.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The farmers are in good spirits, owing to the very encouraging outlook for crops.

Buy Wall Paper from J. W. Sorenson, and get it trimmed free of charge.

A Complete line of Cook and Heating Stoves at rock bottom prices, at A. KRAUS.

There will be a Fourth of July Picnic and dancing, at Stephen's bridge. All cordially invited to attend.

Ladies, and Gents, Second Hand Bicycles for sale cheap, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Barbed Wire, at lowest prices, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. C. O. McCullough and children are visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cameron, near Gaylord.

Mrs. G. W. Comer and Mrs. Abbie Comer, have returned from their visit, with friends near Port Huron.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best, at Albert Kraus.

John J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday. He reports wheat in fair condition.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the home of Miss L. E. Williams, Friday afternoon of next week.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Myrtle Rich was called home by a telegram, Sunday night, on account of the serious illness of her father.

P. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday. He reports too much moisture. His cornfield being under water for two days.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

We notice from the bills that Pros. Attorney Jos. Patterson is to be one of the orators at the Fourth of July celebration at Lewiston.

An alarm of fire, Tuesday, p. m., startled our citizens. It was in the big mill, but was fortunately extinguished without damage.

The largest line of Flows in the county, including the Oliver, Wiard, and Greenville, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Miss Margaret and Dotie Carney came home from Bay City, last week, having had an enjoyable time with their friends there.

The Foresters held their first meeting in the new G. A. R. hall, last evening.

Word is received from R. Hanson, that he is having a pleasant time in Denmark, and will be home the last of July.

As we go to press we learn that the condition of Mr. Rich, at Bagley, is considered critical, on account of tetanus.

Geo. Eggleston, of Cheney, poisoned a hand and foot in the swamp, at Portage Lake, and has had a serious time, but is getting better.

A new Sewing Machine, with attachments, 10 years warranty, for only \$18.50. For sale by J. W. Sorenson.

T. A. Carney wandered almost aimlessly about our streets, last week. His wife was in Bay City, but returned Monday, and "Richard is himself again."

MARRIED—On yesterday evening, the 28th, at the residence of Mrs. Russell, by Rev. Guichard, Miss Kate Trueman and Mr. John Nolan. All of Grayling.

\$20.25 buys a first class Sewing Machine with seven drawers, bent furniture, special finish, 10 years warranty. Call and examine same. J. W. Sorenson.

DIED—On Sunday, June 25th, Mrs. Amanda Hanna, wife of John Hanna, of Beaver Creek, in her 47th year. She leaves a husband, two sons and a grand-daughter to mourn her loss.

HOUSE FOR SALE—I will sell my house and lot on Peninsular Avenue, near Michigan Avenue, on favorable terms. Inquire of Mrs. L. E. Meadows. 6-22

Fred Alexander is home from Ann Arbor, for the vacation. If his mind has developed as well as his physique he ought to be satisfied. We are glad to see him in town.

There will be a Basket Picnic and Bowery Dance, July 4th, afternoon and evening, at John Shively's farm, 3 1/2 miles south-east of Grayling. Good music and calling. Everybody come and have a good time.

We are in receipt of an announcement for 1899-1900 of the State Normal School at Winona, Minn., with the compliments of W. H. Manwaring, which would indicate that "Will" is there. We congratulate him.

The combined committees of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. will sell Ice Cream and Cakes, at their new hall, next Saturday evening, and expect everybody to patronize them, as they need funds to carry on their work of charity.

Eaton County held an election last week, and the advocates of licensing saloons carried the day by 355 majority. The county has had local option for seven years, and while it has been expensive, it has not been a howling success.

The Ladies' Catholic Aid Society will give a social at the residence of Mrs. Charles Trombley, this Thursday evening. Light refreshments, and tempered with Bay City ice-cream. A cordial invitation to our citizens for a social hour.

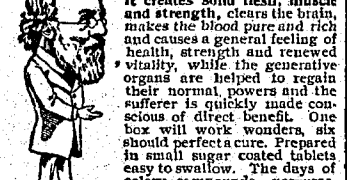
The G. A. R. and W. R. C. have their new hall completed and have moved in. They have an elegant meeting room above, and a fine banquet hall on the first floor. Arrangements will be made for an appropriate dedication in the near future.

A party of eight wheelmen, consisting of J. B. Kiehl, Ed. Kellogg, Frank Hodge, Clarence Lalonde, W. Heary, Wm. Curnelia, Geo. Belleville and Eugene Matheson, made a fine trip to Grayling, Sunday, a distance of eighteen miles, in time ranging from 1 hour and 45 minutes to 2 hours and 15 minutes.—Roscommon News.

About 20 years ago Mrs. R. P. Forbes and Mrs. H. S. Buck were visiting Mrs. B. Sherman, in Maple Forest, and started for home in the evening. After passing Coventry's farm they took the wrong trail, a terrific rain storm having overtaken them, and went north instead of east. At the end of three miles they came to a solitary log house in the woods, which they entered and found no one at home, but knew it was occupied by the stove, food &c. which they found. They built a fire and got supper, and dried their drenched clothing, and took possession of the bunk for the night, as the rain was yet falling, and darkness was impenetrable. A couple of hours later their attention was attracted by voices, and on looking out they found a party with lanterns, H. L. Buck, George Forbes, J. J. Coventry, and J. Karnes, searching for their remains, as it was expected they had been devoured by bears. A jolly party had another supper, and the storm having abated, all started for home after midnight. We staid in the same house one night this week, and now a fine farm, with grand fields of wheat and clover. Verily the wilderness doth blossom.

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE
It's not a "patent" medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of R. E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio. It is the greatest known restorative and invigorator for men and women. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to retain their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should perfectly cure. Prepared in small sugar coated tablets easy to swallow. The days of calumny, calumny, calumny, calumny are over. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-cent box for 50 cents, or we will mail it securely sealed on receipt of price. DR. BARTON AND BENSON, 244 Barclay Block Cleveland, O.



FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier,
DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

G. A. R. Encampment.

The Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. and W. R. C., at Petoskey, last week, proved one of the most pleasant ever held in the state, the perfect weather and the lovely scenery of that picturesque locality adding greatly to the general pleasure. The meeting for 1900 will be in Grand Rapids.

The Auditorium at Bay View, where the great camp fire of the G. A. R. was held, was packed, standing room being at a premium. The addresses of Generals Wheeler, Alger and Duffield were listened to with great interest.

The following were the officers elected:

Department Commander—Judge R. R. Pealer, of Three Rivers.

Senior Vice-Commander—J. C. Bonetone, of Petoskey.

Junior Vice-Commander—S. H. Mallory, of Lake Odessa.

Medical Director—Oscar Palmer, of Grayling.

Chaplain—D. Burnham Tracy, of Detroit.

Assistant Adjutant General—C. V. R. Pond, of Lansing.

Assistant Quartermaster General—A. A. Udel, of Three Rivers.

Officers of the Council of Administration—O. B. Curtis, of Detroit, S. M. Kent, of Grand Rapids; Fay Wykoff, of Saginaw; F. Schneider of Lansing; O. P. Carver, of Traverse City. Seventeen delegates to the National Encampment were elected.

At the W. R. C. convention the following list of officers were elected:

Department President—Mary E. Maynard, of Coldwater.

Senior Vice-President—Maria Bonetone, of Petoskey.

Junior Vice-President—George Stewart, of Grand Rapids.

Chairman of the Council of Administration—Mrs. Emma Chamberlin, of Flint.

Twelve delegates to the national meeting were elected. Jennie Gibbs Pond was elected delegate at large.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs. She was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her husband suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. She bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Supervisor Deckrow, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday, on the way home from Roscommon, where he put down a tubular well on the Court House grounds.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work. This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting, dizzy spells. This miracle-working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist."

Detroit Live Stock Market.

MICH. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS.
June 27th, 1899.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$1.50 @ 5.00; handy butcher's cattle, \$3.75 @ 4.40; common, \$2.50 @ 3.50; canners' cows, \$1.50 @ 2.50; stockers and feeders quiet at \$3.25 @ 4.20.

Milch cows, lower at \$25.00 @ 45.00; calves, easy at \$5.00 @ 6.00.

Sheep and lambs, large receipts and lower; prime lambs \$5.00 @ 6.50; mixed \$3.50 @ 5.00; culls \$2.50 @ 3.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$3.80 @ 3.90; Yorkers \$3.80 @ 3.90; pigs \$3.80 @ 3.90; rough \$3.20 @ 3.30; stags \$3.00; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Where ar' you Going? GOING TO CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S

AFTER MY DRINKS.
IF YOU WANT Good Drinks, Try their Emblem TEA for 50 Cents.
It can't be Beat for the Money. They also sell the best 40c Tea in the Market.

ASK FOR
JA-VO BLEND if you want the best 25c Coffee in the World.

They also sell McARTHUR'S PATENT FLOUR, because it makes the Best Bread.

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, FRESH EGGS, and FULL CREAM CHEESE.

Pure Goods, Low Prices and Honest Weights is their Motto.

Don't forget the place, but trade with
CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

paints, paints, paints!

Boydell's Prepared Paints at \$1 Per Gallon.

We are going out of the Paint Business; will close out all we have on hand at the above price, which is less than cost, regular price is \$1.35. This price IS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALABASTINE, PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Grayling, Michigan.

Any Old Sore.

Cut, Bruise or Sprain quickly healed by Bannan Salve, the greatest healing remedy in the world. L. Fournier.

Mr. Weaver, of the firm of Weaver & Watkins, of Milford, Oakland Co., bought over 11,000 pounds of wool in Oscoda county. The average price paid was 17 cents per pound.

Truths Tensely Told.

Foley's Kidney Cure is a safe, sure remedy for all Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Guaranteed, 50 cents. L. Fournier.

There is not a county in the state that offers better inducements for a man with small means, to make a home for himself than Crawford County.

Tetter, Eczema and Skin Diseases yield quickly to the marvelous healing qualities of Bannan Salve, made from a prescription of a skin specialist of world wide fame. 25 cents. L. Fournier.

The two Missionary Societies of the M. E. Church, will give a joint tea at the parsonage, to morrow (Friday) afternoon.

BACKACHE should never be neglected. It means kidney disorder, which if allowed to run too long, will result in Bright's Disease or other serious and often fatal complaints. Foley's Kidney Cure is guaranteed for kidney disorder. L. Fournier.

Cured When Others Failed.

S. A. Ingalls, Crown Point, N. Y., writes: "My wife suffered from Kidney Trouble for years. She consulted several physicians and tried a number of Kidney Cures, without getting relief. She was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure, and in less than a week after she began using it she was greatly improved, and three bottles cured her. L. Fournier."

Wm. McNeven, of Grayling, arrived at the village Wednesday. He expects his wife in a few days, as they intend to make their future home here, he having secured employment in the hoop mill.—Otsego Co. News.

Had Kidney Disease 27 Years.

Mr. G. A. Stillman, a merchant of Tampico, Ill., writes: "Foley's Kidney Cure is meeting with wonderful success. It has cured some cases here that physicians pronounced incurable. I myself am able to testify to its merits. My face to day is a living picture of health, and Foley's Kidney Cure has made it such. I had suffered twenty-seven years with the disease, and today I feel ten years younger than I did one year ago. I can obtain some wonderful certificates of its medical qualities." L. Fournier.

KEEP KOOL!!

It's Economy and complete Satisfaction you will practise, in allowing us to supply you with your Summer outfit of Wearing Apparel. Bright Clean Goods, and no Fake Prices introduced to boom their sale. Our Goods are Reliable and no Prices as Low as Ours, quality considered.

Light Coats. We also carry Boy's Crash Suits

Black and White, 50c Fans, All kinds of Fans at all Prices.

Striped Crash, \$1.00 Belts. 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents, in Black

Alpaca, \$2.50, \$1.50 and 1.00 White and Colors.

Negligee Shirts. Dossens of styles in Madras, Boy's Wash Suits

Cheviots, Oxfords, all new this season, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Sizes 3 to 10, in Ducks, Linen, Crash, Cheviots, in Checks, Plain

Lace Trimmed, 50c or Striped, your choice, 49c

Straw Hats. This Season's Styles. Beautifully designed. All sizes.

Duck Pants. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Always sold at 75c, now 50c.

Men's Crash Suits. Plain and Striped, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Ladies' Summer Vests.

Ladies' Shaped Vests. Good value for 25c. A special at 15c.

IKE ROSENTHAL.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Leading One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe, Hat and Cap HOUSE.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

JOHN O. GOUDROW

HAS FILLED HIS STORE WITH THE LARGEST STOCK OF SHOES

ever exhibited in Grayling. His increasing trade has taught him the NEEDS of this community, and his stock is selected with great care to meet the WANTS of ALL.

LADIES, CHILDREN & GENTS can be suited with FINE or HEAVY GOODS

and at prices that are RIGHT. Call and see him. Store opposite the Court House.

COLTER & WALLACE

GRAYLING, MICH.

Are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING.

We have a Fine Stock of WALL PAPER,

PICTURE FRAMES, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Also weave Carpets, manufacture TOMBSONES and MONUMENTS

at lowest prices. Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House.

NOTICE.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The Weekly St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Great Semi-Weekly Paper.

Republican in Politics.

Issued in Semi Weekly Sections. Eight Pages Each Tuesday and Friday

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Notice of Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions for payment of a certain mortgage made by Victoria McCullough, of Grayling, Michigan, to the National Loan and Investment Company, of Detroit, Michigan, dated the First day of October, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for Crawford County Michigan, in Liber 2, of Mortgages, on page 270, on the 9th day of October, 1890, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the time of this notice, the sum of Five Hundred Eighty Dollars, (\$580.00) and an attorney fee of Twenty-five Dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and to suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of said amount, or any part thereof, or for the foreclosure of said mortgage.

CHICAGO. OLD AND NEW.

Just seventy years ago something in the nature of a "boom" struck Chicago, gave it a start towards the great metropolis it has become. Before that, its history was practically that of a frontier village, a trading post, a frontier village, a trading post. In 1830 a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan was under consideration. Congress set

kept a tavern, now within the memory of many a living patriarch of the West. He was the town's great musician, and just as Nero fiddled while Rome burned, he played for his guests while Chicago grew up. It is related that in those days such things as white sheets and table linen were a rare commodity, and that after a guest was asleep the specious landlord would invade his

Two years later the first street railway made its appearance—a single track affair, quite primitive. A strong disposition was now evinced "to lift Chicago out of the mud," and paving was the order of the day. Now the city began to be the center of important political events. It was in the Chicago Wigwag that Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated, and at the same structure many momentous war meetings were held. The city became the recognized center of the West. Its progress was now all along the line of rapid advancement, balked only by the great fire of 1871, a conflagration overshadowing any in the history of the world. Then came the years of reorganization and rebuilding. With 1890 the prospecting metropolis had reached the 1,000,000 mark. The most imposing structures in the world were designed and constructed. The year 1893 saw the World's Fair open and close, after scoring a brilliant success. Great crowds came to view the city for the first time from all quarters of the world, enormously swelling the already great population of the city. Electricity was advanced in its highest form in all the industries. Mechanics of every class here found the ideal field for progress. The social, literary and commercial interests had reached the highest typical plane. The city entered 1899 with a marvelous history behind it. The wonderful metropolis

about it with exactly the same non-chalance that characterizes him at present. During the last sitting, when the picture was receiving its finishing touches, it chanced that one of the Baron's ears became unusually red, a circumstance probably due to the heat of the room. Sergeant seized on it at once as a good bit of color and made the painted ear redder, if anything, than the original. When Rothschild inspected the portrait he was greatly pleased. "But of course," he said, "you will tone down that left ear." "Oh, no," replied the painter promptly. "I think I shall leave it just as it is. I rather like that red." The banker was astonished and very angry, and while he paid for the canvas he never hung it. Of course, the incident raised a laugh and the artist's obstinacy was admitted in bonhomie, but it really did Sergeant in a great deal of harm, and was one of the things that eventually determined him to move to London.

Carving Done by Kernels.
There is a curiously carved frame around a picture recently hung in the office of the Pendleton, Ore., board of fire commissioners by Secretary Weidner. It is made of a board of Oregon fir, but the carving, which in places is nearly through the board, is of such a queer pattern and in such a strange and peculiar style that no one who sees it can imagine how it was done. The



CHICAGO IN 1830 FROM THE LAKE.

apart land to aid the project. A portion of the allotment fell within the limits of Chicago. An auction sale was made, the lots bringing an average of \$34. Deals in the same became brisk. A "boom" was started, settlers came in, Chicago began to make metropolitan history, and the years since then have been simply forward strides of majestic progress.

It is so interesting to note what occurred to bring all this about



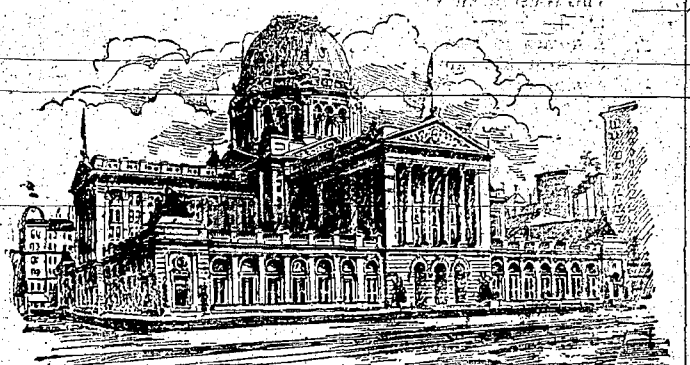
FIRST COURTHOUSE, 1832.

prior to 1830. The first permanent settlement was made in 1830, when a sturdy Scotch-American named Kinzie followed in the tracks of French missionaries and explorers, and took possession of a rude square lot, erected by a San Domingan negro named Jean-Baptiste, who had drifted into the northwest twenty-six years previous. Kinzie established an Indian trading post, and as the pioneer merchant and business man laid the foundations of the greatest commercial city in the West. The government at once built Fort Dearborn, and here braving visitors and settlers sought

room with a hideous yell, suggesting "Indians" whip away the sheet from the frightened stranger—who would prudently burrow in the blankets—while the trophy was smoothed out to do service as a table-cloth.

Began to "Feel Its Oats."
By 1836 the "Garden City" began "to feel its oats." The first vessel built in Chicago was successfully launched, and ground was broken for the long talked-of Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Galena railroad was chartered. Speculation became rife, and real-estate reached figures that discounted the wildest previous speculations. Chicago was now the largest town in the State, the question of incorporation was constantly agitated, and in the following year a charter was secured from the Legislature. The population had risen to 4,180 souls, there were 4 warehouses, 308 dwellings, 29 dry goods stores, 5 hardware stores, 10 groceries, 17 lawyers' offices, and 5 churches.

The young city, organized and ready for business, prepared for an immediate influx of population and wealth, but was doomed to suffer serious disappointment. A great panic presented itself, and waves of disaster and collapse swept over the entire land, from which Chicago suffered in common with other cities. A passion for investment had carried the people away, and a lack of money now led to no end of business failures. "Hard Times" held the city in its grasp. Retrench-



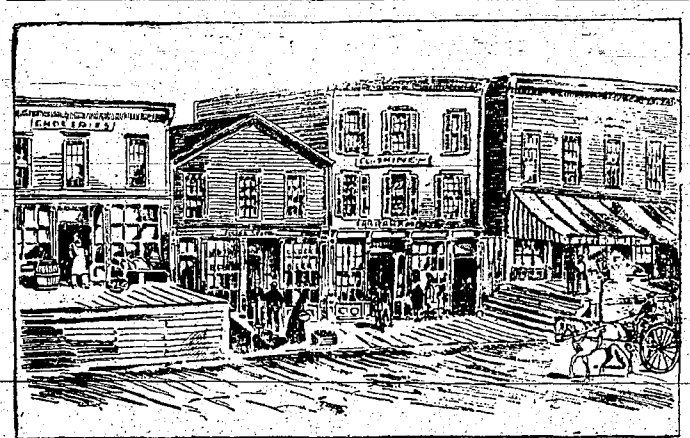
NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

protection, and the Indians exchanged skins and pelts for trinkets, general merchandise and whisky. In 1812 the savages practically destroyed the fort, and massacred fifty-two persons. In 1816 it was rebuilt. Within the next ten years churches, ferries, stores, hotels of a primitive character appeared on the scene, and the settlement became a town. Nearly all the new arrivals came to start in business. Competition became an immediate element, and as early as 1825 there was evident that keenness and foresight which made commerce the keynote of one of the greatest manufacturing and distributing cities in the world. In 1820 the government rewarded a resident for services rendered in negotiating peaceful relations with the Pottawatomi by building for him free the

ment was necessitated, and 1838 followed gloomy, as a continuous funeral. A severe drought and a most serious epidemic visited the city. Amid this gloom the first theater was built. Strange to say, it was a success and was patronized by many who were unable to pay their debts.

For fully ten years the effects of the panic acted as a caution upon citizens. Legitimate trade was nurtured, and the marine interests of the city slowly built up. Newspapers were started, municipal buildings erected. In 1848 the Pioneer, a locomotive, arrived on a brig from the East, and pulled the first train out of Chicago over the Galena road. On Nov. 20 of that year the first wheat ever transported by rail arrived, and the locomotive began to make regular trips over the ten miles of the road then completed. From this insignificant beginning the most magnificent railway system in the world has been built up in half a century. It was the railroads that made Chicago the metropolis of the West, and it is the railroads that will ever keep the city in front, each new tributary line adding to its greatness. In the same year the canal was completed, and a board of trade was organized, with a total membership of eighty-two.

Some City Improvements.
Gas came to Chicago in 1850, and the Illinois Central Railroad began to plan out its line. In the following year the drinking water system of the city was put on a progressive basis, obviating the buying of small quantities from two-wheeled carts, which dispensed the same at the rate of from 5 to 10 cents a barrel. The rule now seemed to be the organization of a new railroad company about every two years. The Fort Wayne, the Michigan Southern, the Burlington and Quincy, the Alton, and numerous other lines sprang into being, but only at the behest of careful capital and hard, energetic labor. Some idea of the way these roads were built up may be gained from the fact that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad of the present day consists of a consolidation of no less than forty-five separate and distinct lines. By 1855 eleven trunk lines centered at Chicago. In 1857 panic again struck Chicago, and a great many banks failed. During this year Chicago's first great fire occurred, thirteen persons losing their lives in the conflagration.



VIEW ON CLARK STREET, 1857.

not only astonished the world, but surprised its own people.

Is To-day a Wonder.
To-day Chicago is a wonder to survey. Its vast area, immense population, magnificent buildings and enormous industries are known to and appreciated by all. The city comprises in its limits about 180 square miles of territory. It is twenty-five and one-half miles from its extreme north to its extreme south limit.

From absolutely nothing to a city of 2,000,000 people within the narrow limits of a single century, it has come to lead the world in many things—as a railway center, port, lumber market, grain market. In live stock of all kinds Chicago takes the preference. All this is not the result of chance or fortune. Good luck seldom has a run of sixty-one years. Chicago's present and prospective greatness rests upon her location at the gateway of a fertile country as large in extent as Europe. All outside territory has been tributary and helpful to Chicago, and the Iowa farmer, the Michigan miner, the Indiana merchant, the Wisconsin lumberman, have all helped to build up the metropolis in a way. A century ago the advantages Chicago utilized were counted trivial, but close application and shrewd enterprise have annihilated distance, bridged rivers, and tumbled mountains, until, for all practical purposes, Salt Lake City is nearer to Chicago than Boston was to Philadelphia.

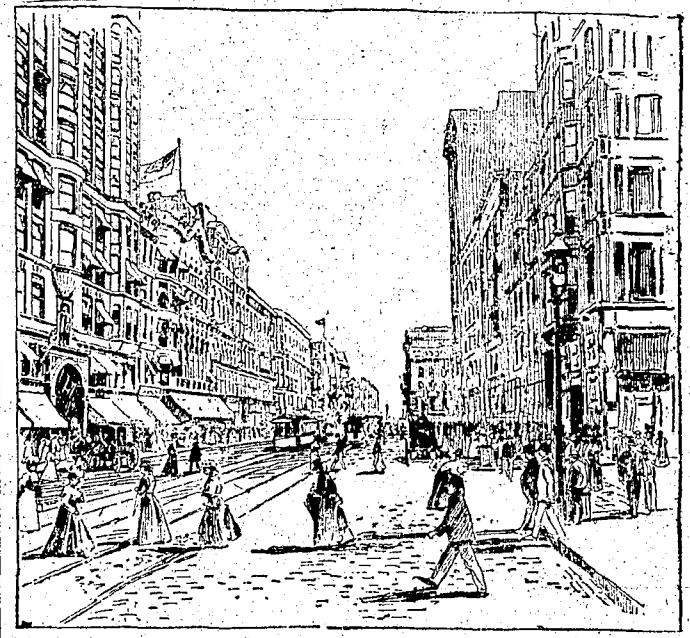
nearest guess anyone makes is that it is Japanese work. The fact is, the board was sent of a grain chite, and the quaint and curious carving as well as the polishing was done by kernels of wheat passing down the chute. Just why the wheat cut such curious curves is difficult to imagine, as the wood does not appear to be any softer where the cuts are deepest.—San Francisco Examiner.

Victoria's Income.
From the time that she was crowned, Queen Victoria has been in receipt of an income from the Government amounting to about \$3,000,000 a year. From this she pays all the expenses and salaries of her household, charities, pensions and other charges imposed upon the sovereign, be they more or less. She has \$300,000 per annum for pocket-money, of which no account is ever asked.

The salaries of her household amount to about \$600,000, and the other expenses to about \$750,000 per year; \$60,000 is given her for "bounties and alms," and \$80,000 for annuities and pensions.

In addition to this, the other members of the royal family receive annuities amounting to \$855,000.

From the Duchy of Lancaster the Queen receives about \$450,000 a year, which she has no need to touch at all, and probably invests in bulk as fast as it comes to her. This income of itself since she has been upon the throne,



STATE STREET—1899.

delphia the year Fort Dearborn was built.

AN OBSTINATE ARTIST.
He Painted a Red Ear on the Baron de Rothschild.

"A portrait painter can't afford to be entirely independent unless he has a tremendous vogue," remarked an artist, who has spent a number of years in study abroad to a correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "I remember when I first went to Paris, Sergeant, who is probably the greatest master in his special field that America has ever produced, was just beginning to attract attention. He had painted a portrait of his preceptor, Durow, that was generally applauded, and the str it created led to his getting a commission from the Baron Rothschild. It was his first big job but he went

with interest, would aggregate \$40,000,000.—Philadelphia Press.

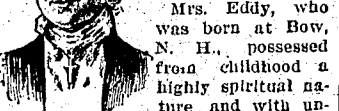
The Great Pyramid of Cheops.
The great pyramid of Cheops is the largest structure ever erected by the hand of man. Its original dimensions at the base were 764 feet square, and its perpendicular height in the highest point 448 feet. It covers four acres, one rood, and twenty-two rods of ground, and has been estimated by an eminent British architect to have cost not less than \$165,000,000.

Moquito Bite Pain.
The pain of a mosquito bite is caused by a fluid poison injected by the insect into the wound in order to make the blood thin enough to flow through the mosquito's throat.

MOTHER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy and the Cause that Led to Her Work.

The agitation in New York and vicinity against the cult known as Christian Science, makes interesting an account of the origin of that society.



The founder is Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, of Concord, N. H. Mrs. Eddy, who was born at Bow, N. H., possessed from childhood a highly spiritual nature and with unusual mental endowments she attained prominence as an authoress of religious prose and poetry at a very early age. Her desire to improve the condition of suffering humanity led her to investigate allopathy, homeopathy and mind healing on a material basis, none of which satisfied her aspiration for a system of cure for disease. In 1880 she discovered the principal which she afterward named "Christian Science." In one of her works she says: "During twenty years prior to my discovery I had been trying to trace all physical effects to the mental cause, and in the latter part of 1880 I gained the scientific certainty that all causation was mind and every effect a mental phenomenon. Her first complete statement of Christian Science, entitled 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' was published in 1875, and has since been followed by many other works.

In 1881 she chartered the Massachusetts Metaphysical College; this was the only charter under Massachusetts State laws ever granted for teaching the pathology of Christian healing.

Mrs. Eddy is now actively directing the Christian Science movement from her home in Concord, N. H., appearing occasionally at the Mother Church, and has recently taught a class of seventy in Christian Science Hall in Concord, N. H. The mother church of the society is the First Church of Christ in Boston. It has recently organized a Board of Missionaries, a Board of Education, and an International Board of Lectureship, by means of which the principles of Christian Science are being disseminated.

A Surprise for Hubby.
She was a young wife just married from boarding school—one of the lovely dovey order—and although highly educated didn't know beans from any other vegetable. Hence this dialogue with the cook:

"Now, Biddy, gear, what are we to have for dinner?"

"There's two chickens to dress, mum."

"I'll dress them the first thing; Where are they, clothes?"

"Dear me, mum, they're in their feathers yet."

"Oh, then serve them that way. The ancient Romans always cooked peacocks with their feathers on. It will be a surprise for Hubby."

"It will—that, mum. Sure—if you want to help, you could be parin' the turnips."

"Oh, how sweet! I'll pair them two and two in no time. Why, I had no idea cooking was so picturesque."

"I think, mum, that washing the celery do be more in your line."

"All right, Biddy, I'll take it up to the bath room, and I've some lovely Paris soap that will take off every speck."

"Thank you, mum, would you mind telling me the name of the asylum where you were educated? I think I'll have to take some lessons there myself if we be going to work together."

New Zealand Mutton.
The story of a New Zealand sheep designed for the London market may be very briefly told. It is taken from the run of the slaughter house, killed, dressed and transferred to the cooling room. The skin and superfluous fat are retained; after ten hours' cooling the carcass goes into the refrigerating room for thirty-six hours. Thence it goes to the storing room and when it has been enveloped in its cotton "shirt" and labeled is ready for its journey over sea. The steamers which bring the meat to us through the tropics have, of course, to be fitted with refrigerating appliances, and our sheep takes its place among thousands of others, some of the boats being fitted to carry as many as 70,000 carcasses at one time.—Good Words.

Salt Hay Used to Preserve Plants.
Salt hay is used in winter for covering various kinds of plants that grow close to the earth. It has a long staple and it serves this purpose well. Straw with long staple is still used for bundling up plants and shrubs having stalks. Salt hay is used in cemeteries to cover up ivy-clad leaves. The ivy is thus kept in better condition than if it were left exposed to the blasts and the cold of winter. The brown hay is laid lengthwise upon the grave in a covering of uniform thickness all over it, which is held in place by bent rods settled down upon it at intervals, hoop-like, and with their ends in the ground on either side.

Found a Fossil Cypress Swamp.
During a recent excursion to Bodkin Point, at the mouth of the Patuxent, under the auspices of the Maryland Geological Survey and the Woman's College Museum, a fossil cypress swamp deposit was found buried twelve feet beneath the surface, it having been exposed to view by the action of the waves in wearing away the bay cliffs. Numerous cypress stumps were seen in upright position, with their roots in place, and exhibiting the peculiar "knees" characteristic of these trees. Some of the stumps were of gigantic dimensions, the largest measuring eight feet in diameter at the top. The stumps, roots and trees are in a surprising state of preservation as soft-brown lignite.

Cost of the Panama Canal.
It is estimated that \$275,000,000 has been expended on the Panama canal for material, officers, etc., and about \$100,000,000 for machinery. It is supposed that, with the machinery on hand, the rest of the work can be accomplished for \$150,000,000.

Every lover of base-ball believes he was once a mighty good player.

THE WALTZ KING.

Johann Strauss Wrote the Music that Charmed Millions.

The recent death of Johann Strauss at his home in Vienna closed the career of one of the world's greatest and most successful musicians and composers. So long as music will have charms for humanity, the rippling glide of his "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltzes will quiet the listening soul like the murmuring waters of the noble river from which they derive their name. At the age of 6 years he wrote his first waltz. His mother encouraged him in his musical studies, but his father, who was a leading musician of the day, used every means to prevent him from becoming a musician, and carried his anger to such a degree as to entirely separate him from his wife. By the aid of his mother and a few friends he continued his studies, and in 1844, at the age of 19, the Austrian capital had gone wild over him. He was the idol of the hour, and was proclaimed "Waltz King Johann Strauss Second."

Johann Strauss was a most prolific



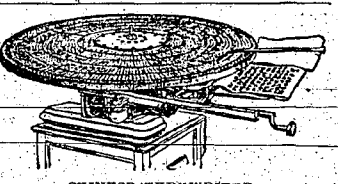
JOHANN STRAUSS.

writer. He wrote day or night, whenever the fancy took him, and he had a habit of jotting down musical thoughts on his cuffs and collars. Some of the most popular dance music ever composed was thus far recorded. The Strauss dances number nearly 500, and many of them are familiar the world over. In 1872 the waltz king made his first visit to America. In that year he accepted the invitation of Patrick Gilmore to conduct the Boston Peace Jubilee. During his presence he conducted an orchestra of a thousand musicians. His audiences seemed never to tire of his music, while the magnetism of the man with both audience and orchestra was simply astounding.

CHINESE TYPEWRITER.

The Most Complicated and Wonderful Writing Machine in the World.

The most complicated and wonderful typewriter in the world has recently been invented by the Rev. Dr. Z. Sheffield, an American missionary at China. It prints no less than 4,000 distinct characters, which are absolutely necessary for transacting ordinary business in the Chinese language. The type is cast on the under side of the



CHINESE TYPEWRITER.

wheel, shown in the picture, which is reproduced from the Scientific American. On the upper side of the wheel are pasted printed characters, each exactly over the character it represents. It takes four motions to print each character, but even then much time is saved, for in writing the Chinese characters from two to twenty-five strokes of the brush are required. Each character signifies not a letter, but an entire word.

PRESIDENT OF BROWN.

An Eloquent Preacher Chosen for the University of Providence.

Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, who has recently been selected for the Presidency of Brown University at Providence, to succeed E. Benjamin Andrews, was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1859, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1880. He remained in that institution as an instructor in mathematics for one year and then took a course in the Newton Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the ministry in 1884, and that same year became pastor of the State Street Baptist Church, in Springfield, Mass., the largest church of that denomination in the city. He resigned the pastorate in 1889 to accept a call from New York to fill the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, left vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage.

Dr. Armitage was one of the giants of the Baptist denomination, and some of Dr. Faunce's friends feared that the young minister had assumed too heavy a responsibility in undertaking to maintain the high standard set by his predecessor. But he speedily proved himself the right man in the right place, and under his guidance the church has enjoyed continued prosperity. As a preacher he is eloquent and forcible.

Chimney Made of Cast Iron.

Cast-iron chimneys are now being employed in some large buildings. They are composed of six-foot lengths of piping jointed together, and are built in the brickwork. It is contended that they are cheaper to construct and are more economical. The iron takes the heat more quickly than brick and retains it better, hence less warmth is required to be drawn up the shaft in order to raise the temperature to a point that will permit the fire to throw its heat into the room.

Tattooed Dogs.

Tattooed dogs are now the fashion in London. A coat of arms or a monogram is marked on the throat or breast of the animal. The process is made almost painless by the use of cocaine.

A woman has to be a lightning thinker if she thinks before she speaks.



To remove freckles—send the boy out of the room.—Boston Globe.

Teacher—What is a butters? Flossy—A butters is a female butter-maker.—Judge.

The Cuban insurgents have raised Hades long enough; now let them raise cane.—Chicago Times-Herald.

She—"You say you met your friend accidentally?" He—"Yes; I fell in with him while skating."—Yonkers Statesman.

Conundrum by the Cheerful Idiot: Q—"What is worse than 'raining cats and dogs'?" A—"Hailing cats and 'buses'."—Punch.

Mother (drilling Teddy for his first party)—And now, darling, what is a greedy boy? Teddy—A boy who wants everything I want.

"What kind of a tree is the hardest to climb?" asked the teacher. "One that hasn't got no limbs," little Albert replied.—Chicago News.

"We didn't have time to stop, so we bought a lunch and ate it as we drove along." "Ah, I see you dined a la cart."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

She—"If capital punishment must be, I certainly favor electricity." He—"Oh! That is to say, you prefer currents to raisins!"—Harlem Life.

Mrs. McBride—"Harry, I was beside myself at the condition you came home in last night." Harry—"Yes; it seems to me I did see two of you."—Judge.

Little Willie—"Pa, why do they call them 'minor poets'?" Pa—"Because they ought to be working with the pick and shovel, my son."—Tit-Bits.

"Here's a benevolent assimilation for you," as the milkman remarked, when he shoved the can under the spout of the pump.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Horrid old lady—Oh, kind sir, think of your mother! Think of your mother! Burglar (sternly)—No use, lady; I was brought up in an incubator.—Tit-Bits.

Caller—Excuse me, can I speak to your typewriter a moment? City man—You can't; she's engaged. Caller—That's all right; I'm the fellow.—Illustrated Bits.

His sweetheart—I have always heard that all Spaniards were expert at fencing. Returned volunteer—Yes, indeed they are; especially with barbed wire.—Brooklyn Life.

Tom—Why were you so determined to kiss that homely cousin of yours? Dick—I wanted to establish a precedent. She has two very pretty sisters, you know.—Judge.

Little Mike (in the midst of his reading).—Feyther, how d'yez pronounce I-k-a-l-o? McLuberty—Pronounce it? Begorrah! I'd say never hear a turn-r-r-ker gobble?—Puck.

First tourist—That Indian seems to have an awful load on. Second tourist—Yes. He has evidently followed Kipling's advice, and taken up the white man's burden.—Life.

"Have you ever read the article on how to tell a bad egg?" "No, I haven't; but my advice would be, if you have anything important to take a bad egg, why, break it gently."—Tit-Bits.

Dombey—How did you get that scar on your forehead, Jones? Jones—Oh, my wife and I had an argument, and she obeyed that mean old adage—strike while the iron is hot.—Judge.

Tom—"I don't know whether she sings or not." Jack—"She doesn't. I heard her."

She—"You are a conundrum." He—"But I hope you haven't given me up yet."—Town Topics.

Tello, Swartie! I haven't met you since you came to the city and set up for a doctor. How are you getting along? Are you making your mark?" "Er—yes, I'm doing considerable vaccination."—Chicago Tribune.

"How can you scold all the time?" was asked of the woman with five step-children and an indolent husband. "I can't just explain it, but I know that I'm blessed with wonderful powers of endurance."

"A nun," remarked the pedant, "is merely a play on words." "Yes," answered the frivolous person. "They call it a play; but, as a rule, it seems more like arduous and unnecessary work."—Washington Star.

The dear girl had been baiting him again. "Do you believe in love at first sight?" she asked. "Of course," answered the savage bachelor. "Do you suppose, if a man had the gift of second sight, he would fall in love?"

"I heard ye were on a strike," said Mike to his friend Pat. "I was that," answered Pat. "A strike for what, Pat?" "For shorter hours. Mike." "An' did ye get them?" "Sure we did, Mike. It's not workin' at all I am now."

"Look here," said a young lieutenant, "this uniform you have made for me is entirely too large." "That's all right," explained the tailor, "when you get it on you'll feel so big that it will be a perfect fit."—Philadelphia North American.

Farmer (with wife and two children)—How much fer tickets for the young uns? Railway ticket-seller—Between five and twelve, half-fare. Farmer—Gosh darn it! Manfy, we'll hev tew wait till tomorrow; it's half-past twelve now!—Brooklyn Life.

A seedy-looking fellow entered a mercantile establishment the other day and succeeded in immediately making his presence obnoxious. "Get out, sir," said the proprietor, "or I'll throw you out." The other retorted sullenly: "You're scared to come outside and try it."

Knew the Cards.

A little girl who attends a Maine public school has quite an idea of nobility, as was evidenced by her reply to her teacher. The class had been reading about the king's family. The teacher, wishing to indicate the correct idea of royal descent, said: "Now, children, if the king and queen had a son, what would he be?" "The juck," was the quick response.

When a man offends a daughter, her mother and all her sisters go out on a sympathetic strike.

One Who Failed.
He started out to make his name
A household word;
He has not won the bauble fame,
And few have heard
That there is such a man as he
Upon this twining sphere—
He failed, but it was well if we
Had more such failures here.
He missed the goal he had in view
And grieves to-day:
The grave lies but beyond him, too—
He's bent and gray;
Yet though he failed in winning fame,
He's won a greater prize:
Few men have ever heard his name,
But they'll weep when he dies.
—S. E. Kiser.

A NIHILIST'S SACRIFICE.

The dark, heavy clouds were drifting slowly across the sky, driven by a steadily rising wind. The moon, shining through the rifts, lit up for a moment the grim, Siberian prison below, throwing the low buildings into strong relief, then leaving everything blacker than before as another mass of clouds obscured its face.
Here and there around the place, a light flickered feebly, showing the position of the sentries; and they, but scarcely lightly to keep out the biting wind, paced slowly to and fro. Inside the prison all seemed still, and to the unsuspecting guards was so; but in the outer block of buildings nearest the river, a scene of silent activity was taking place.
"Have you got your cursed iron fetters?" inquired a voice, in a whisper.
"Almost, Ivan. But do not hurry; the guard will not be round for an hour yet. What a lucky thing it was you managed to secure these fetters. Now, our comrades can escape with us. Give the signal gently, Ivan."
Ivan slowly went to the wall of the cell and tapped three times, almost inaudibly. A moment later two similar taps were heard from the other side.
"Yes, they are ready, Chakoff, and will await our signal. What a grand night it is for the attempt!"
"Providence is helping us to escape from this awful horror," said Chakoff.
"Escape—freedom!" broke in Ivan. "Oh, what thoughts does freedom conjure up. Back to Moscow, whether in danger or not, to try and win a woman for my wife."
"What? Then that is another tie to bind us. Although we never met before being imprisoned here, we are joined by ties of friendship that nothing can break. Let me tell you my story," continued Chakoff.
"Five long, weary years ago, when I was a free man in Moscow, I loved a woman who loved me in return, and is still true to me."
"But I had a rival, whom I never saw, nor even heard his name, and he determined to rid me from his path."
"One night, while at my society's meeting, the police broke in and I was arrested. From what was said, I gathered that the information must have come from one who could be no other than his rival."
"For a moment the men were silent; only their heavy breathing telling of their emotion. A strange recognition, indeed, to take place in the darkness of a prison cell—each to have been the cause of the other's imprisonment; to be taken to a Siberian hell to live together for many years, and then, just at the time they intended, attempting escape, to suddenly discover each other's identity."
"And you were my rival?" said Chakoff.
"And I told you my story, never thinking it—"
"Clank! clank! clank!" The guard was approaching.
"To your place—quick!" he hoarsely continued, forgetting in a moment the exciting climax through which they had just passed, and only thinking of the promised liberty.
All unconscious of the danger which threatened, the guard walked slowly to the door, and, unlocking it, looked into the cell. A deep groan smote his ears.
"Shamming again," he muttered, with a Russian oath. "A taste of my knout will do him good!"
"Stepping forward, he was about to carry out his brutal intention, when the figure on the floor, which the light of the lamp he carried revealed, suddenly sprang up, and seized him in a terrible grip round the waist. Simultaneously another sprang from the darkness, and stifled a cry for help which was rising. The two dropped to the floor and went out, and a rifle luckily fell on the rough bed of straw.
To and fro the men staggered, no sound being uttered. The emaciated frames of the convicts, desperate as they were, proved more than a match for the herculean strength of the guard, and slowly they gained the upper hand. A few moments later he was lying bound hand and foot on the floor of the cell.
"So fast, so good," said Ivan, taking the bunch of keys. "Take his great coat, Chakoff; it may be very useful to us."
Proceeding cautiously into the open wind-swept square, Ivan arrived unobserved at the next cell, and, selecting a key from the bunch, he liberated the overjoyed men inside.
A few moments seemed to release about twenty, who armed themselves with pieces of the chains they had so lately worn.
Suddenly a loud cry for help, instantly answered by the nearest guards, fell upon their ears, and they realized that in some way the captured man had eluded the vigilance of Chakoff. Instantly a scene of wild confusion began. The prisoners, some of them there for a very little offense, were determined to make the most of the opportunity offered them for escape, and seeing they could not leave the precincts of the prison without fighting the soldiers, they rushed to meet them. A hand-to-hand conflict followed; for the soldiers dare not use their rifles for fear of hitting one of themselves. This "put them at a disadvantage," and being taken by surprise, and also outnumbered, the convicts made short work of them, and at a signal from Chakoff, ran towards the river, and, plunging in, all safely reached the other bank.
The officer in command had been stunned by a blow from the butt end of a rifle in the hands of Ivan, which the latter had wrested from the clasp of a wounded soldier, and, therefore, no instant chase was given; but the deputy governor was quickly on the scene, and he taking the com-

mand, a strong force set out in pursuit three hours later.
A band of fifteen hungry and weary men rested the night following the escape in a clump of woods. Seven men had succumbed to the horrors of the day's march through the broken country, and the remainder were sleeping, not caring whether they were recaptured or not.
Ivan was keeping guard over the camp, and, finding it a difficult matter to keep his eyes open, he walked to the edge of the wood, and looked out into the darkness. A tremor shook his frame, and he muttered a startled exclamation. In the distance, perhaps not a quarter of a mile away, he saw the camp of Cossacks!
He returned and awoke his comrades.
"What is the matter?" asked Chakoff, standing up.
"The soldiers are here," was the low reply. "They have ridden to the north of the wood, and, knowing we are here, will attack us to-morrow. Then we may expect no mercy; we shall be shot down like dogs."
For a moment Chakoff did not speak. He was thinking of Clarissa, the woman who held such a place in his heart. Ivan seemed to know what was passing in his mind.
"You are thinking of her," he muttered, brokenly. "And it was I who parted you. I, who in my blind hatred, spelt two lives. And yet she was so beautiful that I would have done anything to win her for my wife. Chakoff, say you will forgive me!"
"What did I say when I told you my story last night? It is I who must beg for that. But why talk in that manner? We shall continue at once through the woods, where those brutal Cossacks with their horses cannot follow."
"You do not know the country," was the reply. "This wood only extends a few miles south, and if we followed it we should get to the mountains, where death would be slower yet just as sure as from the bullets of our enemies' rifles! No, the only way is to vanquish the soldiers!"
"Which is impossible," said Chakoff, with a sigh; "and, therefore, we die at break of day. Friends," he continued, to those around, for the conversation had awakened the sleepers, "the soldiers are very near to us, and are only waiting a while before attacking. There are about forty of them, well armed and strong; fifteen of us, unarmed and weak. If we become the attackers and do not wait for daylight, one or two might escape in the confusion and darkness."
"There is another way," said Ivan, stepping forward, "by which nearly all of you may escape."
"What is it? Tell us your plan," said one standing near.
"The dawn is near, therefore my plan cannot wait. So to the edge of the wood and watch. Then if a number of the Cossacks detach themselves from the main body and after an hour do not return, follow Chakoff's plan."
"But what do you intend to do?" inquired Chakoff, anxiously.
"You can watch with the others," was the low reply. "But if you escape and once again see her," he added, brokenly, "tell her I begged for forgiveness. You can take care of her better than I. Give me your great coat, Chakoff; it is necessary. If you are successful you will get another; if not well, you won't need one. Good-bye, and forgive me."
"Come back, Ivan! come back!" cried Chakoff. But too late. He had disappeared in the darkness.
As the first rays of light broke from the horizon the watchers beheld a strange sight.
A figure crept toward the Cossack camp, was challenged by the sentry and taken before the commander. An excited interview followed. Ivan was pointing towards the wood.
"Is he a traitor?" the watchers wondered. No, that could not be; but it was evident something strange was on foot.
The camp became a scene of bustle and activity, and a few minutes later three parts of the men were mounted. They formed in charging order, and with a wild cheer, dashed along the edge of the wood in a southeasterly direction. The sound of beating hoofs grew fainter in the distance, and at last died out altogether.
Suddenly one of the anxious watchers started up and declared he heard a wild cry of terror, but he was the only one, and his statement was discarded.
An hour passed, and no sign of a return. The sun began to rise, and the remaining soldiers were becoming uneasy.
Suddenly from out the wood dashed a band of wild-looking men, armed with clubs, knives and the one who is leading with a rifle.
They fell upon the unprepared Cossacks, and, after a stubborn and deadly conflict, scattered them in all directions.
Then the visitors, after eating of the food they found, followed in the path of the company of soldiers led by Ivan.
For two miles they journeyed on, when they came to a stop before a deep chasm, at the bottom of which they dimly discerned the mangled remains of horses and men.
Descending, they searched among the gruesome mass, and at last found the body of a man, which they regarded with great tenderness. And they reverently buried him just as he was. In his large, gray coat—a look of infinite peace on his face.
In a cozy little room, in an English household, a man and woman were seated. On the knees of the former sat a little child.
"And why did your brother Ivan jump over the precipice, father?" he asked.
A tear came to the man's eye, and he looked tenderly at his wife.
"When he went to the office, Ivan, he must have convinced him in some way that we were escaping round the far end of the wood. He let him lead the men there, and, going at full speed, they jumped straight over the chasm. Clarissa, is it not his bedtime?"
Marriage is growing in popularity in England. In 1897 there were sixteen persons married to every 1,000 of the population. In the previous twenty years the average was a fraction over five.

NEW USES FOR CORN.

HELPS TO MAKE SMOKELESS POWDER AND MANY OTHER PRODUCTS.

Every Particle of the Grain Is Now Utilized in Some Way—It Furnishes a Splendid Substitute for Rubber—Used as a Flour Adjuvant.
Farmers in the corn belt may not be aware of the fact, but it is, nevertheless, true that the manufacture of the new smokeless powder promises to benefit them extensively, announces the Sun. The British government closed a contract last fall with the Standard Distilling Company of Chicago for the immediate delivery of 124,000 gallons of distilled spirits at Montreal, with an intimation that it would want 450,000 gallons more in a short time. The spirits ordered were for use in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The Japanese government has recently ordered 6,000 barrels of spirits for the same purpose, and has given notice of large future requirements. Our own government has recently ordered 10,000 barrels, and further orders will follow. Henceforth smokeless powder will be exclusively used in civilized warfare, and in the manufacture of this powder distilled spirits play a prominent part, thus opening up a new and quite extensive market for American corn.
In the light of these facts, the predictions of Great Britain and the constant rumors of a great European war take on a local and personal interest to every western corn grower. An extensive war among the great European nations would have a marked effect upon the market for spirits and for corn, as the whole world is to a large extent dependent upon America for this ingredient of smokeless powder, and this powder is a necessity in warfare. This use for corn, coupled with the foreign demand for a cheap food article, which is increasing rapidly, practically assures the farmer a fair price for his staple, but other new demands of equal importance should not be overlooked. The number of articles of commerce that are now being made from corn has reached twenty-nine, and every particle of the grain is at present turned into some useful product. The glucose sugar refining companies alone manufacture this number of products, and the number of bushels of corn consumed by their factories in the United States reaches well into the millions.
The following is a list of the products now being manufactured from corn without the use of any other material:
Mixing glucose, of three kinds, used by refiners of table syrups, brewers, leather manufacturers, jelly makers, fruit preservers and apothecaries.
Crystalline glucose, of four kinds, used by manufacturing confectioners.
Grape sugar, of two kinds, used by brewers particularly, also by tanners.
Kaffir sugar, used by ale and beer brewers and apothecaries.
Pearl starch, used by paper and cotton mills.
Powdered starch, used principally by baking powder manufacturers, and also by cotton and paper mills.
Refined grits, used in the place of brewers' grits; they are giving better results.
Flourine, used by mixers of flour without detriment, except as to the feeling that a corn product is taking the place of a wheat product.
Four kinds of dextrine, used by fine fabric makers, paper box makers, mangle and glue makers, apothecaries and many similar industries where vegetable oils are employed.
Corn oil cake, gluten feed, chop feed and gluten meal, all cattle-feeding stuffs of a high grade and capable of being scientifically fed with superior advantages.
Rubber substitute, a substitute for crude rubber and very extensively used.
Corn germ, the material from which the oil and cake are obtained.
British gum, a starch which makes a very adhesive medium, and is used by textile mills for running their colors, as well as manufacturers who require a very strong adhesive medium that contains no trace of acid.
Granulated gum, which competes with gum arabic, is used successfully in its place, and finds a ready preference by reason of the absence of any offensive odor.
Probably the most important in the above list of products is rubber substitute, the substance which Chicago chemists have recently brought to perfection. This new rubber, made from the waste of ordinary yellow corn, will cheapen the price of rubber goods 25 per cent. Corn rubber must be combined with an equal quantity of Para rubber to give it general utility. Twenty chemists have been employed at the Chicago refinery for a year in bringing this new rubber to perfection. The greatest difficulty has been to make it produce the same results as heat. At last the chemists have developed a quality of corn rubber that will bend, stretch, and show all the resiliency of the best Para, which is the standard of commerce. In the manufacture of glucose part of the corn, about five per cent, could not be utilized. This waste is what will be transformed into the new substitute for rubber. Corn rubber has almost the same appearance as the ordinary reddish brown India rubber. Oil of corn, from which principally the rubber is made, does not oxidize readily. Its tendency towards oxidation is one of the principal defects of India rubber. The chemists who have been working on the corn rubber declare this to be an enormous advantage for the new product. Articles manufactured from it will always remain pliable and not crack. It is estimated that corn rubber can be sold six months a pound. It can be adapted to nearly all the uses to which ordinary rubber is put, from bicycle tires to linoleum.

The Turkish Fire Brigade.

The night watchman in Constantinople has a long stick, with which he strikes the ground five or seven times in succession. For several nights I thought the tram company was repairing the tracks; but, seeing no signs of alteration by day, I arose one night to ascertain the cause of this continual pounding. I should say that about every thousand feet apart was one of these faithful guardians, whose reverberating thuds kindly gave notice of his approach to any stealthy robber.

ber. In addition, nearly every large house has a watchman of its own. Of course, if these men are eating they are not sleeping. So the vendor of cakes and sweetmeats, bearing his circular tray upon his head, goes his rounds also, and ples a busy trade by night, strengthening at once the watchman's stomach and his vigilance.
Fires are as common as at home. Every foreigner, except an American, regards their number with surprise and horror. There is a great blowing of horns, as if soldiers were to be marshaled in array, as soon as one is discovered. Then down the streets at full speed come the fire brigades, barefooted, clad in athletic costume, bearing the grenade, or fire engine, on long poles on their shoulders. The engine is a cylinder about two feet high and a foot in diameter, run by two hand pumps. We saw two or three fires consume each about twenty houses, small ones and mostly of wood. In many families are burned, but the Sultan sends provisions for them for a few days—Time and the Hour.

GLUTTONOUS FEATS.

Authentic instances of Abnormal Capacity That Seem Incredible.
The Evening Standard of London gives in an article on gluttonous feats some instances of abnormal capacity that would appear incredible, were it not for the statement that they are sustained by unimpeachable record. Jerry-like of Norfolk, England, according to Dr. Jessop, agreed at a harbor supper on a wager of £5 to eat an entire calf at one sitting, barring the hide, bones and entrails. When the hide, bones and entrails were placed, Jerry attacked one after another until he reached the ninth, when he halted, much to the consternation of his backers, who thought he was about to give up the contest. He had stopped, however, to inquire when the calf was to be brought on. After explanations he proceeded to consume the remaining eight plates without further delay. Nicholas Wood in the seventeenth century held the title of champion eater of England. He ate at a single meal a whole sheep, an entire hog and a peck of damsons. He was defeated only once and then through a trick of a sportsman, who wagered that he could not "fill his belly with two shillings' worth of victuals." Wood took the bet and in addition agreed to finish with an entire sirloin of beef. The conditions were that he was to consume the two shillings' worth of food within a certain limit of time. The sportsman bought six pints of mighty ale in which he soaked twelve penny loaves of fresh bread. Wood attacked the mess, but the fumes of the concoction overcame him and he fell asleep and lost the wager. Rogerson, described as a gentleman of Gloucestershire, was an "entire" like of whom England never saw before or since. He paid his chefs \$40,000 a year, and every man employed on his place, even the stablemen, was a finished cook. A relay of messengers was employed to travel between the Continent and England to supply him with delicacies. His entire fortune of \$750,000 was expended in gastronomic indulgence. When it was gone, he cooked his last meal, which consisted of an ortolan, and then committed suicide. An eating contest between women, held at Portsmouth, England, early in this century, shows that the fair sex had both appetite and capacity. On this occasion a girl ate forty-three pounds of cherries and six penny loaves of bread. She distanced her competitors by eight pounds, but the effort killed her.

Tommy Atkins and the Scouts.

"Well, in my opinion, the only blooming beggars in this blooming division 'ave earned their blooming pay in this 'ere campaign are them there Gurkies scouts!"
The above comment, overheard by an officer of one of the British regiments in the Tihari and joyfully reported to the commandant of the scouts—was undoubtedly a grievous libel on many gallant fellows who had fought and suffered and endured to an extent for which even the luxurious pay of the British private can hardly be deemed extravagant. The pessimistic Tommy who gave utterance to the slander would have been the first to resent any such calumny from an outsider. Yet two points are thereby made clear—the marvelous amount of finished work put in, and the admirable manner in which most difficult and hazardous duties were performed by "them there Gurkies scouts."

In a recent speech before the Military Society of Ireland Lord Roberts emphasized his appreciation of the utility of these skirmishers, and advocated the extension of the system for future operations on the frontier. That this new departure was the most successful and most striking feature of the expedition, and that the innovation was more than justified, have been generally conceded, and the Gurkies scouts have been accordingly conferred the title of "The finest hill soldiers in the world."—Blackwood.

White Tigers.

A white tiger is not often heard of, and in these days of skepticism the existence of such would be denied by many or accounts of its discovery would, at least, be received with extreme caution. That there have been well-authenticated cases of complete or partial albinism in tigers, however, admits of no doubt; there is Major D. Robinson's specimen (11 feet 9½ inches), shot at Poona, and the skin of one was exhibited, if we remember rightly, some nine or ten years ago in London, to go no further back for records. Now we have another instance in the tiger recently shot in the Dibrugarh District, Assam, by Mr. Grenish of Nahorkhilla.

We have inspected the skin, and are inclined to think that in this latest instance we have probably the most perfect specimen of the white tiger ever obtained. The hair is perfectly white, the black stripes being in the skin and only visible when the hair is wet, like the body markings on a fox terrier. The skin measures about 9 feet 6 inches from tip to top, and evidently belonged to a fine young tiger in good condition.—The Aslan.

EXTINCTION OF ILLUSTRIOUS NAMES.

Some of the Greatest Families of England Now but Memories.

The same of Cromwell has occupied the papers, the platform and the pulpit during the last week, and no one will grudge our great countryman his tri-centennial honors, unless, perhaps, it be the Society of the White Rose, or some extra rabid Royalist. No direct male descendant of the Lord Protector survives to enjoy the tribute paid to the memory of his epoch-making ancestor, the last Cromwell in a direct line from "Old Noll," having been one Oliver, an attorney, the son of a worthy grocer of Snow Hill. In this connection it is interesting to note how many of our most illustrious dead are now unrepresented by direct male descendants.

Here is an ample list of names of light and leading in literary history: Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Swift, Addison, Cowper, Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Tom Moore, Charles Reade and R. L. Stevenson, and of not one of these—and doubtless there are others—does a direct male representative exist. Turn from literary celebrities to naval and military heroes, to statesmen and to politicians. Sir Philip Sidney, illustrious in letters and in war left but "one fair daughter," who died without issue. Sir Walter Raleigh's male descendants have long since died out, or have descended to such social depths as to be untraceable. Sir Francis Drake and Nelson, the naval heroes of two great fighting epochs, died childless.

The patriot Hampden's last male descendant passed away "a lonely bachelor" in 1754. General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, had but one son and with him expired the family earned and newly acquired family honor. Though it is not unfrequently assumed that the Dukes of Marlborough of our day are directly descended in the male line from the great Churchill, that is not the case; that splendid soldier's only son died in infancy, and his honors and possessions passed to his daughters. The great Lord Petersborough had sons, but no grandson. The ill-starred Strafford married thrice, but each of his sons died without issue. The celebrated Duke of Ormonde's direct line ended with his grandson's death at Aragon.

Clarendon, famous historian of the Rebellion, though he left four sons, had but one grandson, who died without male issue. Horace Walpole was the last male descendant of Sir Robert, the famous minister, and he never married. Bolingbroke twice made matrimonial venture, but had no child by either wife. The historic family of Pitt in respect of direct male heirs ceased, in 1835, while the rival house of Fox lasted but little longer. Charles James Fox left no heir, and the only son of his nephew, the third Lord Holland, died childless at Naples just forty years ago. Edmund Burke had but one son, who died in early manhood, leaving his brook-headed father to exclaim: "Mine is a grief that cannot be comforted."

As with the statesmen, so with the philosophers and scientists. Neither Bacon, Newton, Locke, Davy nor Stuart Mill left a son to inherit his fame; while of historians, Home, Gibbon and Macaulay were never married. Among our great painters, Reynolds, Lawrence and the late Lord Leighton were bachelors. Hogarth perpetrated a romantic love match, which was fruitless; and Turner, the great magician of color and canvas, twice married, but early disappointments, never married.

Handel, who may almost be claimed as an Englishman, had no wife, but his sister, Barbara, perhaps our greatest singer, whose daughter we some of us remember as Lady Waldegrave, I believe left no son; while of the giants of the footlights, Davy Garrick and John Kemble died childless, and the direct male issue of Edmund Kean ended with the death of his son Charles.—Pall Mall Gazette.

An Old English Sport.

It will doubtless be a surprise to many to know that the ancient sport of falconry still dominates to some extent in England. There have always been some few men who devoted themselves to the sport, but in the year 1863 it was notably revived. In that year the Hon. C. Duncombe, with one Robert Barr as his falconer, in company with Major Fisher, commenced hawk-hawking on Salisbury plain jointly. In the following year, owing to some popularity which the newly revived sport attained, a club was formed and given the name of the Old Hawking club. The chief sport of the club was then, as now, indulged in on the Wilts downs in March and April, and was principally rook-hawking. In 1872 the club was reorganized on a larger and wiser basis, and a first-class team of hawks, crosses and passage hawks suitable for any sort of hawk-hawking has ever since that date been maintained. The quarry killed in a year is surprising when it is remembered that few if any of the general public know of the existence of the club at all. For 1887 the figures stand as follows: Rooks, 200; magpies, 13; grouse, 65; black game, 2; partridges, 14; rabbits, 112; pheasants, 5; hare, 1; and various, 25, making a good total of 576. Besides this and other clubs which have sprung up there are various establishments, as well as amateurs, who keep a few hawks, which they manage with marked ability, and show great sport, though on a small scale.—Correspondence in Chicago Record.

Notes of Many Nations.

The bank of England note is about 58 inches in dimensions, and is printed in black ink on Irish linen water-marked paper, plain white, and with jagged edges.
The notes of the Bank de France are made of white, water-marked, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures, and run in denominations from the 20-franc note to the 1000-franc.
South American currency is about the size and general appearance of American notes, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors.
The German currency is rather artistic. The notes are printed in green and black.
The Chinese paper currency is in red, white and yellow paper, with gilt

lettering and gorgeous little hand-drawn devices. The notes, to the ordinary financier, might pass for washing bills.

Italian notes are of all shapes, sizes and colors. The smaller bills—five and ten lire notes—are printed on white paper in black, blue and carmine inks, and are ornamented with a finely engraved vignette of King Humbert.
The 100-ruble note of Russia is hatched from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended as when shown through a prism. In the center, in bold relief, stands a large, finely executed vignette of the Empress Catherine I. This is in black. The other engraving is done in dark and light brown and black inks.
The Norwegians have a curious currency, but it is rarely seen out of its own country, for the reason it circulates very little among the common people and the class that emigrate. These stick to their copper and silver coins and shun the little cinnamon brown bills of their government.

AGUINALDO'S INDIANS.

Promised All the American Heads They Could Carry.

Important evidence bearing upon the question of responsibility for the outbreak of hostilities in the Philippines on February 4 comes to Harper's Weekly as a part of the correspondence sent by Mr. G. W. Peters. It shows that even the most brutal of the auxiliaries in Aguinaldo's army were informed of the intention to supply them with "all the American heads they could carry home" long before the attack was begun or war declared.
Looking from his prison window in the town of Calocan, on the first day of February, Mr. Peters made a sketch of the Igorrotes. A score of these savages, fully armed, and with their naked bodies painted in various colors, forced their way into his cell in the Calocan prison, where for several hours they practiced on him the preliminary motions in their favorite methods of putting enemies to death. This was, of course, in the nature of a rehearsal, but there seemed at the time no sufficient reason for believing that the performance would be long delayed. The "twenty howling savage devils," to adopt the phrase used by the correspondent, were dancing about him for hours, now reaching him with the points of their spears, now threatening to eat him down with their machetes, and again swinging their terrible ligna (a kind of battle-axe or tomahawk) so that its keen edge barely grazed his neck. Then followed an unmitigated representation of thrusting the long point of the axe into the occiput and carrying away the head in triumph. Mr. Peters thinks it probable that they would have killed him, but for the opportune arrival of a Filipino captain. This native officer was, as regards his personal appearance, scarcely more attractive or reassuring than the confessed savages; but after drawing his sword, brandishing it in the air, and uttering threats against Americans as a class, he proceeded to advise the Igorrotes not to kill the prisoner forthwith, but to wait for a little while; and the prisoners thought they should have all the American heads they could carry home as soon as war was declared—which would be in a few days.

After this ordeal Mr. Peters was taken to Malolos, at that time the capital of the Filipino government, where he was again imprisoned, and informed that he might expect to be condemned as a spy. Many friends interceded for him, however, and with the aid of General Otis his release was effected on the day before hostilities commenced.

The Igorrotes are "masters as yet on the western coast of Luzon just above the gulf of Lingayen. They have been made the theme of a good deal of descriptive writing recently, but nothing seems more worthy of attention than the direct observations of the correspondent of Harper's weekly who saw Aguinaldo's recruits from this little known region of Calocan—perhaps some of the men who were given a "post of honor" in front of an American battery on Feb. 5.

Traveling in Alaska.

I have seen many pictures of the manner in which the Eskimos travel, and the man is generally seated upon a board, and the dogs are going at a smart gallop; but we soon found that picture to be a delusion and a snare. Journeying in the Arctic regions consists mostly in pushing behind the sled, for the poor little animals frequently have to be helped over the rough places and in going up hill or any rise in the ground. Where there is no beaten trail—as was the case, most of the distance we traveled the dogs have nothing to guide them, and one man is obliged to run ahead. He generally runs some distance, and then walks until the head team comes up with him, when he runs on again. When the snow is hard and the road level, the dogs, with an average load, will maintain a trot which is too fast for a man to walk, and not so fast as he can run. By alternately running and walking, one does not become greatly fatigued. Natives who travel from village to village are so accustomed to this mode of travel that they can keep it up all day without showing signs of fatigue.—Harper's Magazine.

Birds That Dance.

There is no longer any doubt that birds are addicted to the dance. The hopper bird and the quail fowl are adepts in the art, while the American grouse is a veritable master of ceremonies. It is the custom of these birds to prepare their ballroom by beating down the grass with their wings, and then to dance something suspiciously like the lancers. By twos and fours they advance, bowing their heads and drooping their wings; then they recede and then advance again, and turn on their toes, swelling their feathers and checking gently—Philadelphia Press.

"Tuttimen" at Hungerford.

Two "tuttimen" were elected at Hungerford in honor of Hockney Day. After their election they visited every house in the borough, and collected a coin from the males and a kiss from the females. To every woman who received a kiss an orange was presented, and in this way about four thousand oranges and apples were distributed.



Redemption.—Everything in redemption presupposes immortality, and bears directly upon it.—Rev. R. S. Storrs, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Spiritual World.—Rational thought is unable to do more in the face of its own problems than to assert that there is a spiritual world.—Rev. L. P. Mercer, Swedenborgian, Chicago, Ill.

Moral Progress.—Men have not been waiting in number or in argument who have declared the assumption of moral progress to be an unverified myth.—Rev. E. A. Hirsch, Hebrew, Chicago, Ill.

Good Christians.—Many people who account themselves good Christians are good Christians only in the crowd. It is so easy to go with the multitude.—Rev. Geo. Hodges, Episcopalian, Cambridge, Mass.

Missions.—Through prayer were missions born; by prayer they are nourished, and only by the aid of the united prayer of the Christian church will they reach their ultimate victory.—Rev. J. L. Barton, Congregationalist, Bangor, Me.

National Conscience.—What I would have you understand is that we must always judge events from a high moral and religious point of view. Do not emphasize too much national convenience.—Rev. T. L. Patton, Presbyterian, Princeton, N. J.

Doctrine of Evolution.—A deeper reading of the doctrine of evolution shows that the goal which Nature had in view from the beginning was the production and perfection of the spirit of man.—Rev. M. D. Shuter, Universalist, Minneapolis, Minn.

A New Duty.—We must boldly face the new duty that confronts us and give to those distant islands religious liberty, the open Bible, self-government, Anglo-Saxon law and the separation of church and state.—Rev. W. J. Chichester, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.

A World of Spirit.—This every-day, commonplace world of hopes and fears, meetings and partings, joys and sorrows; this world, according to the gospel story, is located in a world of spirit, immersed in it.—Rev. Minot Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

The Work of Christ.—If there is any man on earth who does identically the work of Christ it is the self-sacrificing physician. Over your office door let me write, I pray for him whose light is in the winter. Christ spared not himself. By his stripes are we healed.—Rev. S. A. Northrop, Baptist, Kansas City, Mo.

Our Conceptions of Christ.—There were three great ideas in which the world had made great advances in the last 200 years, and it seemed that they must have an influence on our conceptions of Christ. The first was the perception of the unity of mankind.—Dr. Van Dyke, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Right Social Relations.—This is, perhaps, the greatest age that ever was. But how pitifully small it will seem to future generations, that will not only outline our material splendor, but also will employ ethical principles for the establishment of right social relations.—Rev. Charles Fretschel, Methodist, Boston, Mass.

True Peace.—To attain true peace of soul we must fight and put out of our lives those evil tendencies of selfishness, etc., represented by the Amorites, Hittites, etc., as encountered by the Israelites. Good suggestions and influences do not drive or force us; they only lead.—Rev. Dr. Pratt, Swedenborgian, San Jose, Cal.

Eternity of Joy.—God is marshaling his hosts and calls upon every man of you to follow. If you are not prepared to follow him now, I entreat of you to put it off no longer. The decision you make to-day may mean an eternity of sorrow and darkness.—Rev. H. C. Stanton, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

The Institutional Church.—The carter for the entertainment of the masses study the wants and needs of the people. They are practical, and persevering. Ministers would do well to study the methods of mere pleasure-seekers. Some have done so, and the result is the "institutional church."—Rev. W. H. Tubb, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Unity.—The nature of this unity is explained in different ways and all are taken to exclude the Catholic notion. It consists in a common union which Christ by faith, hope and charity, in believing in certain fundamental truths which are necessary for salvation, in serving the same Christ, and in adoring the same God.—Rev. J. M. Hayes, Roman Catholic, Dallas, Cal.

Flowers as a Symbol.—From the earliest historic times people have placed flowers on the graves of their dead, flowers which symbolize the beauty and frailty of human life. As the loved ones whose memories are cherished have faded and withered, so these flowers, placed above their graves, fade and wither, telling the story of human life. We honor our soldier dead precisely because of their faithful service to their country. They faced danger and welcomed death in order that they might do their duty. This is what our cherishing their memory means. This is what renders it fitting that we should put flowers each season upon their graves and keep their memories ever green in our hearts.—Rev. T. T. Eaton, Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Zulus Fear Mothers-in-Law.—Among the mysterious customs of the Zulus is the dread which the married man has of his mother-in-law. He is afraid to meet her and always holds up his shield to screen him from her glance when he passes her dwelling.

Nightingale and Elephant.—It is said that if the "voice" of an elephant were as loud in proportion as that of a nightingale, his trumpetings could be heard round the world.

Unpaid bills are sometimes the source of a poet's best efforts.